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FROM THE SHOULDER

BLOWS BATTERING DOWN CAPITALISM'S DEFENCES.

Jingoism Forced to Double on Its Tracks—Hagen's Contribution to Enlightenment—Riches via Political Position—Van Cleave Quacking.

The French ultramontane royalists, who, availing themselves of the canonization of Joan of Arc, and of the delight of the French nation at the vindication of its favorite daughter, are declaring that, if Joan of Arc were alive to-day she would be a royalist, are surely a ridiculous crew. The re-incarnated Joan cannot have forgotten her experience when, first in the flesh, she saw royalty at short range and discovered it to be cowardly, obscene and treacherous.

Translated into the vernacular, the Vienna reports that "even royalty in the person of Archduchess Isabella," graced the ball given at Budapest by the husband of the American heiress ex-Glady Vanderbilt would read—"One more social event to prove that the day has passed when 'white parrots and elephants mad with pride are the fruits of a deed of land.'" Now the parrots are all but white, the pride has flown from the elephants, and the one and the other is found in the train of Capital.

While Lord Ronaldsday's calling Lady Granard, formerly Miss Beatrice Millie of New York, "a dumped American heiress who had been fortunate enough to secure a title" was unparliamentary language used about the wife of one of his fellow Lords, and he did the only thing for him to do, retract and apologize for his "singularly ill-chosen joke"—while all this is thus, nevertheless the "singularly ill-chosen joke" allows a singularly clear insight into what is thought in silence and whispered in the circles of the "nobility" regarding our heirs.

Within thirty years of the time when James G. Blaine, the Jingo, sought to make fun of Karl Schurz, surely the representative of a broader and more enlightened patriotism, for ringing the signal of alarm over the devastation of the forests—within thirty years of the time when Blaine with Jingoist satire retorted: "We have within most of our States more woodland than the whole Kingdom of Prussia has acres"—within thirty years of that day, Blaine's own State of Maine established a standing court to protect "the atmosphere, the water and the forests of the State," the United States Supreme Court upheld the act, and now the State of New York follows suit in seeking, through the Merritt-Highlands bill, to restrict the cutting of even private wild forests. Surely Jingoism is getting hard blows.

When Thomas L. Hagen accepted last year the presidential nomination of the Hearst party nobody supposed Mr. Hagen had a mission to fulfill. This was an error. Hagen had, and has fulfilled his mission well. History teaches that the surest road to Reaction is via Utopia. The man in revolt has qualities latent in him that may render him useful to a revolution. Whether these qualities will redound to the advantage of the revolution, or be switched back to the support of Reaction depends upon whether the man is sufficiently ballasted with sound information, or not. If he is, then he will move forward and develop. If he is not, then he will tumble into Utopia, and thence fall headlong back into Reaction. This to prove with one more proof, fresh from the oven, was the mission reserved for Mr. Hagen. He revolved. Then, with the Utopian notion that "if we could have all the dissatisfied voters of both parties we could found a great party," he took up the Hearst tack. He was disappointed, of course. "Dissatisfaction" is not the bond that binds a new party into the solidarity of existence. And now Mr. Hagen concludes that "in the future the great questions will have to be fought out between the two old parties." Mr. Hagen has swung the circle. He is back to where Utopia ever lands the Utopian.

The appearance of the names of Senators Stephenson of Wisconsin, Borah of Idaho, Filer of Washington and Curtis of Kansas among the "insurgent" Republicans who have joined the Democrats

"in order to insure an income tax clause in the Tariff bill," is a pretty reliable sign that the necessary majority will be wanting at the critical moment. Whenever these Senators move "in the interest of reform," ten to one reform is about to get it in the neck.

The New York "Evening Post" correspondent who states as a principle of economic science that, "the world over, the laborer is paid what he earns," must be an original founder of an economic science so original as to make its theories fit the fact that the larger the products of Labor the smaller becomes Labor's share. This correspondent is a wise guy to keep his name concealed under the signature of "Paracelsus." Paracelsus, in the language of Marx to the Paracelsuses, "has written himself down an immortal ass."

H. H. Rogers's death will be the signal for a deluge of twaddle against the "grasping right hand of Standard Oil," and the twaddle will come from a lot of sentimentalists, whose very "sentiment" is proof positive that their anger at Rogers is that they lacked the skill, required to fish in the dirty capitalist waters—a game that Rogers was an adept at. Rogers did his work well. He contributed his ample share towards seeing to it that the corpse of capitalism shall be ready on time for the Socialist undertaker.

"You-can't-get-rich-through-legislation" has received another black eye in the house of his friends. A bunch of stockholders of the United States Express Company have foregathered to oust ex-Senator Platt from the Presidency and his two sons from leading offices in the Corporation. They explain that now is the time to get by their own, seeing the Senator is no longer a Senator; and that he grew rich out of the Corporation through his political position, whereby he voted himself \$60,000 and his fellow directors similar fat plums for doing nothing.

Once upon a time there was a man whose family name was Caesar. Caesar developed such masterful qualities that ever after masterful people were called Caesar. This particular Caesar, like all foks of his breed, was a dissembler. He wanted to be King; got his favorite to offer the crown to him; and thrice refused it, or made believe he would none of it. History repeats itself—first as solemn drama, next as farce. The old Caesar affair was a drama. Now comes the farce. James W. Van Cleave, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, who takes the flattering notion unto himself that he can give capitalism a new lease of life, desires to be re-elected President, but thrice has "waived" the honor. Henceforth swelled heads should be called Van Cleave.

Wallace C. Andrews, a rich New Yorker, ordered in his will that after the death of his wife his estate was to go to the Smithsonian Institution. It so happened that the testator and his wife died in a conflagration which consumed their house. The Smithsonian Institution demanded of the executor of the estate that he surrender to the Institution in obedience to will. He declined and the Supreme Court upheld him. The ground of the decision is that "it cannot be determined who died first, whether Andrews or his wife." The decision should be registered under the caption "Evidences that testaments—a creation of the law to carry out the theory of the sacredness of private property—put a strain too heavy upon the fiction of the sacredness of private property under capitalism."

John Kirby, Jr., the successor of Van Cleave isn't quite the fool he looks. "Important," said Mr. Kirby in his inaugural at the convention, "as are such questions as the tariff, and banking and currency, the one matter that rises above all others is the labor problem, and that is what brought us here." Mr. Kirby knows enough to feel the heat when the coat-tails of his Prince Albert are singeing.

Bishops have so frequently assaulted Socialism with such a display of ignorance, and The People has so frequently been put to the painful duty of taking the worthless over its knees, that it is positively refreshing to be able to record the fact that a Bishop has at last spoken sound sense. The Bishop in question is Bishop Sturtevant, the head of the New York City "Holy Ghosts." The land-owners of the premises in which Bishop Sturtevant's flock hold their exercises

INTERNATIONAL WHITECAPISM

In London, the empire city of the world, a committee consisting of nothing less than leading bankers, who conferred with other and no less personages than a government representative of Brazil and representatives of leading jobbers in coffee, decided that "the interest of the market" required that a tenth of the coffee now growing in Brazil, and which will begin coming forward for market by the 1st of July, be officially taken from the planters and burned. It is calculated that the bonfire will consume 2,000,000 bags of coffee.

The London coffee arson is nothing peculiar to England.

According to a story, current during the first half of last century, a lady of the British nobility, endeavoring to bring home to an American young lady the superiority of British institutions, explained to her, very much in extenso, the glories of a nobility—a class of people

who did no work, yet traveled all over the land enjoying its sunshine. "In America," concluded the noble lady, "you have no such people." "Oh, yes, we have," promptly answered the American girl, "we call them tramps."

The principle upon which the choice collection of elites, who met in London and decided to destroy such a vast amount of useful goods, such as 2,000,000 bags of coffee, was given by them the name of "valorization." Here in the United States we have the same principle in vogue. We call it "Whitecapism."

It was the sight of a cargo of flour being dumped into the harbor at Marseilles, "in the interest of the market" that forcibly turned the attention of Fourier to economics, and, thereby to the Social Question. What a single coincidence did, of his own motion, in Marseilles, to one cargo of flour, a repre-

sentative body of Plutocracy's elite has now deliberately decided in London to do to coffee; and their likes here in America, disguising themselves as "white-caps," torch in hand, and in midnight expeditions,—set fire to goods, cotton, tobacco, wheat, or whatever it may be, all "in the interest of the market."

Obviously, "the Interests of the Market" are at war with the welfare of society. A social system, whose market interests require the destruction of property valuable, and needed by the people, and which market has the power to enforce the arson law of its existence, not infrequently backed up with murder—obviously, such a social system and mankind are at strife irreconcilable. Nor can it be doubtful which of the two should be extirpated—Social Order and Happiness, or Whitecapism, now become an international plague.

'HONOR'

HOW O. OF I. A. LIVES UP TO ITS MOTTO.

Circulation of Slanders Against Socialists As Teachers of Sedition and Immorality By Pennsylvania "Patriotic" Order.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—A petition has been sent to Secretary of State Knox from members of the board of officers of the State Council of Pennsylvania Order of Independent Americans, demanding that the government investigate accusations alleged against the Socialists now resident in the United States as contained in a recent publication. The petition will be supplemented by personal representations to Secretary Knox by those interested.

Expressing the belief that the allegations warrant government interference, the petitioners ask that if they be found true, steps be taken to suppress them and that all those engaged therein be adjudged guilty, whether it be of treason, insurrection or unlawful interference with the affairs of good government.

The petitioners call attention to allegations made in the publication referred to that in case of war between America and a foreign power, the Socialists are pledged to engage in anything which may terminate such a conflict, even to causing a general strike and insurrection against the government; that they are contributing towards the printing of literature to inflame people against the government; that they are trying to produce race hatred; that the mails are being used by the Socialists with the hope that it will force the army and navy to mutiny and advocating a powder and shot revolution; that immoral, obscene and debasing literature is contained in Socialist books; that an effort is being made to overthrow the churches of the country, and that they are trying to teach the young of the country "free love and polygamy."

Among other allegations are that the Socialists are trying to make school teachers Socialists so that they shall disseminate falsehoods among school children that every war in which this country has engaged has been for commercial gain and that Washington and other representative Americans were only great because they sought graft and personal honor.

The O. of I. A. is evidently some feeble survival of things past and gone that thinks to keep itself alive by crawling into the limelight. Perhaps, too, some of its members are interested in the sale of the publication referred to in the despatch. We understand that the motto of the "order" is "Honor, Liberty, Our Country."

THE SOCIALIST EXPOSER.

A Former "Call" Reporter Who Took Lessons There in Self Seeking.

Philadelphia, May 18.—It is stated here that the book referred to by the Order of Independent Americans, who want Secretary of State Knox to suppress the Socialists, was written by Maris Blair Coan, now of this city. Coan came from New Orleans to New York. He had been a reporter in New

Orleans and obtained employment on the Evening Call of New York. It is stated that Coan says he was never a Socialist, and has no sympathy with Socialism. He is reported as being in Washington now in the interest of his book. He wants Secretary Knox to investigate the allegations he makes, which, if found untrue, should, he claims, result in the suppression of his book. Coan is evidently a clever self-advertiser.

Socialist Party men here are wondering how it is, that a non-Socialist, not even a sympathizer, secured reportorial employment on The Call.

PHILADELPHIA'S "LABOR" CANDIDATE.

Makes a Bid for Support Declaring Machine Wants to Bribe Him.

Philadelphia, May 19.—John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, and a candidate for city-treasurer in next fall's election here, came forth with a flourish yesterday declaring that the Republican machine was trying to buy him off, but that he never would submit to such dishonor. Murphy said that he was twice asked to go to the city hall and call upon a certain individual who could "fix" him politically.

It seems that the Central Labor Union delegates have been left in the lurch so often by their dickerings with the politicians that they are now going to make an "independent" attempt to get something for themselves in politics. On May 29 a meeting of metal trades is to be held at 707 North Broad street to effect an organization to prepare plans for a campaign this fall in the "interests of labor." The meeting is to be addressed by various union officers. None of these men, however, have a definite conception of what a correct labor program means. The chances are that the Republican machine will have an equal number of "labor leaders" spouting for its ticket, and the workmen will once more be led into capitalist entanglements.

Murphy himself expressed the disappointment and chagrin of the Central Labor Union delegates to secure something from the Republican party when he said yesterday: "We are sick and tired of promises, and we don't ask for anything from the people at City Hall any more. What we want we will go after on our own hook, and we are going to give the gang the hardest fight it ever had on its hands for many a day."

The politicians regard the balking of these "labor leaders" as a grumbling because they have not secured soft snaps.

PARIS STRIKE ENDED.

Central Committee of General Confederation Calls It Off.

Paris, May 21.—Following the vote of the builders and masons this afternoon favoring a return to work, the Federal Committee of the General Federation of Labor decided officially to announce the end of the strike. The members of the Committee agreed that the present movement was hopeless and attributed the failure to the leaders and the agitators, especially M. Guérard, Secretary of the Railroad Employees, and M. Pataud, Secretary of the Electricians, who they asserted had not fulfilled their promises to secure effective collaboration at the psychological moment.

The government to-day published reassuring statistics which stated that out of the 3,000,000 workmen in France, 900,000 are unionized. One-third of these belong to unions affiliated with the General Federation of Labor.

W. F. M. MEN STAY IN.

Will Not Help Butte Brewery Workers on Strike.

Butte, Mont., May 15.—The brewery workers' strike is on in this city to a finish, according to a statement by members of the joint association committee from the Miners' Engineers' union No. 83 and the Mill and Smeltermen's union. President Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners stated to-day that he is not in Butte for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the brewery workers' strike, but merely to investigate conditions. This statement is interpreted to mean that the miners expect the brewery workers' strike to be a long drawn out affair which will come before the federation convention at Denver, July 5.

The Western Federation unions to-day gave an ultimatum to the brewery strikers that under no circumstances would the miners' union withdraw its men from the places vacated by the strikers.

LABOR FAKIRS EXPELLED.

New Orleans Trades Council Kicks Three for Alleged Stealing of Funds.

New Orleans, May 15.—As a result of a stormy session of the Central Trades and Labor Council, which lasted all Thursday night and far into yesterday morning, R. E. Lee, secretary; Thomas White, former president, and John Rebler, treasurer of the organization, were voted and hooted out of the organization and charges of misappropriation of funds against two of the men, and probably the third, are to be filed.

The expulsion of the three prominent "leaders" was the result of the charge that they have not only mismanaged the affairs of the council when in office, but charges of misapplication of funds.

There was no doubt that the expulsion was not an unexpected result of the meeting for no sooner was the final vote of expulsion passed when a furious pandemonium of jeers, hisses and cries of shame broke out, accompanied with a bedlam of noise produced by tin horns, cow bells, whistles and various devices with which the members had come prepared and the three accused were raided out of the meeting and expelled from the council.

The prosecution of the men is not to stop at expulsion, as Attorneys Westerfield and Montgomery have been employed by the council to bring criminal action against John Rebler and Thomas White and an affidavit charging them with misappropriation of funds will be drawn up to-morrow by the attorneys. Whether or not prosecution against Lee also will be made is to be determined later.

\$40,000 THAW HUSH MONEY.

Attorney Declares He Spent That Sum to Keep Stories Out of Papers.

Clifford W. Hartridge, one of the lawyers for Harry K. Thaw during his trial for the murder of Stanford White, who is suing Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw for \$120,000 for counsel fees and \$70,736 disbursements in connection with the case, has filed an affidavit in the United States Circuit Court in which he asserted that he had spent \$40,000 of the Thaw money in preventing the publication of stories in newspapers adverse to his client.

The affidavit was made in connection with a motion made by counsel for Mrs. Thaw that Mr. Hartridge file a bill of particulars. In it the lawyer says:

"By reason of the manner of life and moral character and habits of the said Harry K. Thaw, and particularly with a view to preventing commitment to an insane asylum and to protect his family from disgrace of publication in newspapers and in the courts of the scandalous conduct on the part of said Harry K. Thaw, it became necessary to deal with upward of 200 people who demanded large sums of money to conciliate them, and it was also necessary to spend considerable sums of money with others in order to locate the parties with whom it was desired to treat."

A GODLESS SET.

English Bishop Raps Upper Classes.

London, March 21.—Bishop Thicknesse, Archdeacon of Northampton, roundly denounced what he terms "the degradation of the Sabbath by people in society" in an address to the clergy yesterday.

"What we have to deal with now," he said, "is the open disregard of the

MINES CLOSE

OPERATORS, HAVING CONTRACTS SIGNED, FEEL SAFE.

Heaps of Coal Produced in Preparation of a Strike Allow of a Shut Down—News Bureau Makes Ludicrous Effort to Minimize Effect on Men.

Indianapolis, May 21.—Despatches coming here from Scranton, Pa., convey the news that owing to the overproduction of coal during the winter, due to the anthracite operators' preparations for a strike if the Mine Workers' Union declared one, a number of collieries will shut down. It is felt that this can be safely done since the signing of the three year contract recently.

Last Saturday a number of the coal companies directed the shutting down of work at their washeries for an indefinite period. This is due to the large supply of the small sizes on hand and the light demand. Most of the users of small sizes of anthracite stocked up with them when there was fear of a suspension of work or a lockout pending a settlement of the dispute regarding the new agreement and now they have enough on hand to last for some weeks. Coal company officials expect that there will be but a light production of small sizes for some time to come.

A number of collieries will also be shut down next week and more, it is expected, the week following. Practically all the collieries have been working steadily during the last several months and the large amount of coal which they produced and which, owing to the overproduction and the mild weather, is now on hand will be disposed of before there is much work at the mines.

Meanwhile the mine workers will remain idle, the repair work giving employment to comparatively few. It is estimated that there is now on hand or in coal cars and in storage yards fully two months' supply of coal for the present light demand, and as this represents a cost at the mine of \$2.50 a ton which the coal operators have already paid out they will not keep it on hand any longer than necessary. Until it is sold the work at the collieries will be light.

The news sent here from Scranton contain an amusing feature, which shows that the capitalist news agency made a bungling mess in trying to gloss over the losses that the closing of the mines will bring to the miners. It was reported that the men would welcome the shut-down, as it would give them a much needed rest. At the same time it was said that a large number of Europeans would leave for the old country since they could not afford to remain idle while the mines are closed. One marvels at such stupidity of the news agencies in falling into their own trap.

The contradictory despatch as given out is as follows:

"Instead of complaining over the prospect, as it would naturally be expected they might, many of the mine workers are glad of the rest and feel that they are entitled after the hard and steady work of the last few months to a few weeks' idleness. A large number of the Slav and Russian mine workers have gone or are preparing to go to Europe for the summer, there to visit their relatives and obtain work on the farms during the warm weather, by which means they can earn wages having a greater purchasing power than they could during a dull summer at the mines in this country. In the fall when the cold weather makes the demand for coal brisk and work steady they will return to this region again."

worship of Almighty God by persons in the higher walks of life, of their selfish profanities of the day of public worship by needless journeys, motor expeditions, dinner parties and games, to the utter deprivation also of any needed Sunday rest and quiet to their ill-used servants and dependents.

"I know as a fact of a large fancy dress dinner party held on the first Sunday of Lent at a country house in a neighboring county where so-called ladies shamelessly appeared dressed as men, and so-called gentlemen dressed as women."

DO US THE FAVOR.

Take a look at your address label, and if your sub is about to expire renew it in time. The paper is stopped at expiration unless previously renewed. Renew promptly and send along a new sub at the same time.

WOMEN OF THE TAN VATS

SHAMEFUL, SICKENING AND DANGEROUS LABOR AT WHICH THEY ARE INHUMANLY EXPLOITED.

Conditions of women working in the great tanneries of Milwaukee are vividly described by Miss Irene Osgood, University of Wisconsin fellow in sociology at the University Settlement in Milwaukee, in a bulletin now being published by Commissioner J. D. Beck of the Wisconsin bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

"On May 25, 1903, the members of the Milwaukee local No. 57 of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America went on strike," says Miss Osgood's report. "They demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and the nine-hour day. Although the membership of this local union was not over 2,800, more than 3,000 men walked out. But in less than a month the great majority of the strikers went back to work. A lesser number, however, would not acknowledge defeat until the end of the sixth week. In the meantime, one of the large companies had attempted in various ways to secure new help, but efforts to bring in workmen from the outside were only partly successful. A new experiment was tried. The factory was thrown open to women.

"Before this only two or three women had ever been employed at a time, and their work had been confined to ironing dog-eared leather. By the end of June, one month after the beginning of the strike, sixty women were at work. Six months later this number had increased to over 100, and by January, 1906, the number had doubled again. At the end of two years more, with the close of the investigation of this establishment in February, 1908, the number had reached 300. They were now employed at ironing, sorting, trimming, seasoning, the finer unhairing, and at glazing.

"Men still do the unhairing, the fleshing, the oiling, soaking, tanning, coloring, and all processes directly connected with changing fresh or 'green' hides into leather. Woman's part in the process is now confined to the final finishing: the finer unhairing, glazing, trimming, seasoning, ironing, and sorting.

"In most of the work which women do (at the glazing machine) skill is replaced by dexterity. Only one set of motions is needed to do the work which this job requires. Strength is needed in keeping the skin in the correct position, and quickness in moving it about under the glazing arm. It is impossible for the operator to sit, and she stands all day, in a slightly stooping position. Skins differ in size, kind, and finish, and the number a girl can do in a day varies from 200 to 300 of the larger and heavier ones, to 1,000 of the small pieces.

"The room in which the glazing is done is crowded and only fairly well lighted. While at work the girls face the windows. Good ventilation is difficult, if not impossible. The noise of the machines is deafening, and many girls leave, unable to stand the nervous strain. The odors, too, drive away many. 'It made me sick, and I had to quit,' or 'At first it made me dreadfully sick, but I finally got used to it,' are common expressions. Even the men have the same experience, and many of them leave. From 150 to 200 new hands are enrolled every pay day.

"In the thin edges of the skins which the women handle there are often small holes. Unless a girl watches constantly she is apt to catch a finger in one of these and have it drawn under the powerful arm of the machine and smashed. Few of the girls work at the glazing for any length of time without acquiring these 'trade marks,' as they call them. Occasionally the entire hand is mangled, or a finger or thumb lost. The minor accidents are taken care of in the factory by the girls themselves, one of their number usually being appointed for such work.

"Trimming, consisting in cutting off the rough edges and end strips of leather, is done by hand with a large pair of shears. When the girls first use them, their hands, unused to cutting material as tough as leather, become exceedingly sore. Often the skin is quite rubbed off. Some sit at their work, but standing enables them to work faster, and since they are paid by the piece, most of the girls prefer to stand.

"The seasoning is the most disagreeable work which the women do. The skins are put into a large tub filled with a blackening solution containing among other ingredients aniline dye, potash, and ox-blood. The dye blackens the hands, and is removed by washing them in a solution of chloride of lime. The majority doing this work are married women. They were suspicious of questions, and several refused to give their addresses, and hence could not be visited in their homes.

"Certain kinds of skins receive their final finish by a process of ironing, oiling, and sponging. Each woman has a large stationary table with a marble top, and a small two-burner gas stove on

which the irons are heated. The skins are brought to her by men, so that she is relieved of the heavier lifting. The girls who do the oiling and finishing, however, throw the finished skins over beams, where they hang until dry.

"The girls stand for the entire ten hours of work. The room is crowded and becomes exceedingly hot. In summer the girls wear the least possible clothes while at work, and even then some are not able to stand the heat. The girls must keep up with the work turned in to be finished. Any girl who regularly fails to get out the customary number of skins is dismissed.

"Men and women work together in the store and sorting rooms. Most of the girls are young and earn low wages. They run the adding machines and assist in checking and measuring the leather. They 'lay off' the skins for the men bundlers, or grade the skins according to size and weight, examining each piece closely.

"No place is provided where the girls may be alone and eat their lunch in comfort. The small dressing rooms accommodate a few, but most of the girls sit around anywhere, on piles of skins or at their regular work-tables. Only the girls in the ironing rooms can have anything hot to eat or drink. They use the little gas stoves for making tea or coffee, and often they cook eggs or easily prepared meats. The girls of the other departments have no means of heating anything.

"The effects of a cold and unappetizing meal hurriedly eaten are extremely bad. A cup of hot tea or coffee and a decent place to take a rest at noon would not only be of great benefit to the girls' health, but it would pay the employer in increased and more efficient service. Many firms have recognized this, and have provided lunch rooms to be used by the girls. In cases where they do not provide tea or coffee, they often at least furnish additional room equipped with cots and lounges is provided, where the girls may go at the noon hour for rest, or during working hours for relief if they are ill. A dining-room and a place for rest and relaxation is already provided for the superintendents, managers, and the clerical force of the tannery.

"The toilet room is a subdivision of the dressing room. It is entered through the dressing room, which in turn opens into the main workrooms. Both dressing rooms and toilets are small, badly kept, and entirely inadequate to the needs and number of the employees. Most of the girls change their street clothes before beginning to work; otherwise the dirt and odors which cling to their clothing make them objectionable on the cars and at home. Insufficient space is provided for this change of clothing. Another evil is the use of same toilet rooms by both sexes. The toilet and dressing rooms that the girls use in the daytime are used by the men who work at night.

"It is the intention of this particular firm visited that the girls shall earn \$8 or \$9 per week, and a rule was recently put in force requiring an output which will bring \$1.40 per day, or \$8.40 per week. Less than one-fifth of the girls average this amount, for only on busy days do wages go up to \$1.25 and \$1.50. Weekly wages vary from \$3 and \$4 to \$10 and \$11, the poorer and more irregular workers average \$3 or \$4 a week, and the better and steadier \$8. About half the workers in the entire industry average from \$5 to \$7 per week, and the larger part of the remaining number get below \$5.

"A vital question which arises is, is one woman doing the work of one man, or is she getting equal pay for equal work? We find, universally, that where women earned \$7, \$8, and \$9 per week, men earned \$9, \$10, and \$12 for practically the same work. It must be remembered that, according to the bulletin of the United States bureau of labor for July, 1908, general wages during the period covered by this investigation increased more than 10 per cent. and women should therefore receive more now than men received for the same work day four or five years ago. Within ten years the work now done by the women is half as much more than that done by the men, and wages have remained about the same for the best workers, and have fallen for the average workers.

"This study of wages reveals three facts: women almost universally work at piece rates where men would demand day rates; women displace men, either at the same wage with greater output, as in ironing, or at a lower wage with the same output, as at the staking and measuring machines; sometimes they displace men at the same work with the same pay."

THOSE FABIANs

Proclaim Themselves Revolutionists and Urge Revisionism.

The "Fabian News," England, in its May number reports a speech by Clifford Sharp on "Revolutionary Fabianism." Sharp believes that his Fabians are more Socialists than the Socialists themselves. A close reading of the report reveals the fact that these advocates aim at something different than is understood by "industrial republic." Careful reading will also reveal the failure of this Fabian to understand the Marxian.

The report in part is here given:

He began by apologizing for his title, which he feared was misleading. He had no intention of outlining a new sort of Fabianism, of a deeper crimson dye than the Fabianism of tradition. On the contrary, it was his purpose to take Fabianism as it stood and show, what he was certain could be shown, that there was no more revolutionary brand of genuine Socialism in existence.

The characteristic achievement of the Fabian Society had been the translation of Socialist ideals into terms of practical politics. The Fabian, as distinguished from the Marxian, had a positive belief in the virtue of tinkering. The Marxian, with his doctrine of "progressive pauperization," expected emancipation to spring from absolute destitution. The Fabian realized the hard fact that nothing could come of absolute destitution except absolute demoralization, and so, instead of preaching the class war, he had set himself to study the problem of recreating the human material out of which the future Socialist State would have to be constructed. Working on these lines, the Fabian Society had gone a long way towards making Socialism and Sociology almost synonymous terms. It had produced a very complete program of social and economic reforms, and its proposals were always set forth in "business" or scientific terms.

The working out of the practical Fabian program had led to a considerable change of outlook upon Socialism. The Fabians had not refuted Marx, but they had relieved the Socialist movement of the grievous burden of reading him. Also the Fabians had abandoned the strict dogmas of earlier days; they retained no sentimental belief in the intrinsic wickedness of interest or competition or individualism as such. In seeking definite solutions for definite problems, they had implicitly denied the magic properties of the word Socialism. They had naturally been denounced by the doctrinaire school, who called themselves "Revolutionary Socialists," and who resented the revisionist attitude of the Fabian exactly as the Bible Christian resented the attitude of the Higher Critic.

But were these people more "revolutionary" than the Fabians in any real sense? Why did they insist upon the word "revolutionary" so much? After much investigation the speaker had not been able to discover that it connoted a distinctive attitude towards any aspect of Socialism whatever. He had been driven to the conclusion that the word was only used for purposes of auto-suggestion, as a sort of "spell-binder." The Fabians did not use it because their work did not require the stimulus of excitement.

The real revolution consisted in the substitution of production for use for production for profit, the control of industry by the consumer instead of by the producer. Taking this definition, the only one which would bear criticism, the Fabian was as revolutionary as any body in Europe, and far more revolutionary than some of those sections which shouted the loudest—as, for example, the Direct Actionists, whose revolutionary methods, even if successful, could only result in the miners getting the mines and the farmers and small holders the land, which would not be revolution at all, but only a partial redistribution. Against such revolutionaries the Fabian had always stood out for the genuine article.

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ILLUMINATING

Populist's Crass Ignorance of Labor Matters—The Rocks of Government Ownership.

Among the contents of "Watson's Jeffersonian" for the month of May, is an article on the "Strike in Paris," referring to the strike of six weeks ago. The article is chiefly of interest because it is far off the mark in its forecast. In the light of Clemenceau's recent active hostility to the postal workers of France, the writer of the article in "Watson's" magazine appears as the varietal tyro in treating matters of working class import, one who knows not whereof he speaks.

The article in question also throws a light on the subject of "government ownership of public utilities." There are those who attach themselves to the labor movement in this country and set up a demand for public ownership of railways, telegraphs, etc., arguing that such measures are socialistic, ignoring the fact that, for the working class, public ownership only means exploitation by the state instead of by a private corporation. What treatment a body of workingmen would receive from a state employer may easily be conceived after reading that part of the article in question which deals with state ownership. The present happenings in Paris add proof to the point that working class emancipation lies not in capitalist government ownership. The genuine Socialist will never be found advocating such misleading measures as a remedy.

The article from "Watson's Jeffersonian" is here reproduced in part that it may help serve as an eye-opener to those who are in darkness on sound Socialist principles:

Not presenting alarming features, yet provocative of much irritation, delay and inconvenience, the strike among the government employees in the postal and telegraph service in the city of Paris lately has been made much of by those hopeful of illustrating, thereby, an inability on the part of the government to be a successful employer of labor. Before this could take place, however, and the classical "horrible example" be fixed as in a mordan upon the attention of economists, a queer thing happened: The strikers went back peaceably to work, relying upon M. Clemenceau to adjust their grievances, chief among which appears to have been an odious gentleman by the suggestive name of M. Simyan. Evidently it should have been Simlan, for he monkeyed with the conduct of the department in a way that got on the nerves of the clerks, particularly those of the fair sex. M. Simyan scolded, in short. And was hateful and altogether intolerable. Of course, he will go. If indeed he has not already gone. M. Clemenceau has handled difficulties of the sort before, and is acquainted with the intricacies of mere human nature. He is no strike-breaker after the approved sort. The French premier is altogether a man, and a strong one; too big a man, indeed, to fall in the niceties of diplomacy when these please others and cannot hurt any essential principle or policy of his own. The offended employees are certain that he will not permit them to be hectored by a mere martinet in the service. And they will work hereafter more willingly than ever before.

In the whole difficulty, there has been all the difference in the world between a strike as we understand it in these United States and a strike such as occurred in France, or such as would occur in their own mail system. What we know is the blind hatred, intolerance, disposition on the part of each party to force the other to his knees and to humiliate him even after the victory has been won. In the misunderstanding between the government and its employees, there simply is not and cannot be underlying any bitter resentment. All are workers together; one portion of the workers, is not getting rich at the expense of the other. Reason and humanity and respect for the claims of the public are bound to prevail.

Those who would try to prove that the strike of government employees in the telegraph offices of Paris, is an argument against public ownership of public utilities, would over-reach themselves. Either the government can successfully handle all such departments that reasonably, logically and almost irresistibly come into its own possession, or it cannot successfully manage any of them. And there is not a civilized being to-day so fond of private ownership that he would entertain for a moment giving his precious mail into the hands of a private corporation. He will entrust a letter to the post-office, with the serene confidence in its safe delivery, the cer-

IRON MINERS OF MICHIGAN!

CEASE PROTESTING AND ORGANIZE ON CORRECT PRINCIPLES IF YOU WOULD BE FREE FROM INDUSTRIAL PEONAGE!

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—A leaflet, addressed to the "American Public at Large," is being circulated here in behalf of the iron miners of the State. The leaflet is a "protest against the oppression and injustice" inflicted upon the men by the Steel Trust and its branches. To reproduce the leaflet would take up a page of The People, so I will try and give its essential features in smaller compass.

The trouble is in the iron country of Michigan, and it is stated that there is no labor union in the industry, the workers having refrained from organizing so as not to give offense to the employers. The circular says that "the men have been submissive to a degree almost beyond belief," and it moans against the companies reducing "decent American workmen to a helpless misery and degradation fully as bad as that of the unfortunate Mexican peons."

The trouble has arisen, it is said, through the actions of the Steel Trust concerns, the Oliver Mining Company and the Mary Charlotte Mining Company, they having instituted a "nefarious card system" in dealing with their employees. The Mary Charlotte Mining Company has submitted to its employees, says the circular, a contract blank, which the employees are required to sign "voluntarily" on pain of discharge and eviction.

The "contract," as set forth in the leaflet, is certainly a beauty. After signifying acceptance of the wages stipulated, promising obedience, etc., the signer agrees "that I will for myself in all cases, before exposing myself in working or being in the shafts, drifts, raises, stopes, levels, openings, stock-piles or erections or on the tracks or cars of said Company or in working with or going in any manner on, in or with, its cars, engines, drills, hoists, cages, pumps, pulleys, cables, ladders, ladder-ways, shafts, drifts, levels, raises, stopes, openings, timber, timbering, buildings, erections, stock-piles, machinery, tools or explosives, examine for my own safety, the condition of each and every thereof or whatever I may undertake to work upon, in or with, before I make use of, or expose myself on, in or with the same, so as to ascertain as far as I reasonably can their condition and soundness, and that I will promptly report either to the shift-boss, or superintendent of the Company or to its agent who may be by immediate superior officer, any defect in them, or any other of them, affecting the safety of any one using or operating about, upon or with the same."

How is that for evasion of employers' liability, and how much work could a man do who did the things he is here made to say he will do? How long would one, who lived up to the "contract," last with the company?

There is more of this "agreeing" not to voluntarily expose or place oneself in any extra hazardous position in or about, etc., etc., etc. The object of the alleged agreement being, so it claims, "To protect me from suffering personal injury from any cause." But that such is not the object of the alleged agreement is evidenced where it says, "The Company will not be responsible to me for the consequence of my own fault or neglect, or that of any other employees of the Company, whether they, or either of them, are superior to me in authority or not; it being expressly agreed on the part of the Company that it is my right and

duty, under all circumstances, to take sufficient time before exposing myself to make such examination as I have here agreed to do and to refuse to obey any and all orders which would expose me to danger."

Then there is the further agreement, to furnish the Company, in case of accident or injury befalling the signer, a written statement of the cause, manner, circumstances—in a word, the signer agrees to place the company in full possession of all the facts, agrees to give his case to the company.

The alleged application blank for employees, of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, as reproduced in the leaflet, puts one in mind of the pedigree blank for the dog show. Are you married? Can you read? When and where born? Weight? Color of hair, eyes, and complexion? What peculiarities or marks on the body? are a few of the questions. Then there is the pertinent question, "Who should be notified in case of accident?"

The circular shows that this kind of stuff is no contract at all. It is the imposition of risks, rules, and regulations, by one party; the other party having nothing to say, his choice—sign and obey, or get out! Same men are not likely to incur any unnecessary risks whatsoever to life or limb, yet it would be a physical impossibility for any workman to make the stipulated examinations contained in the alleged Mary Charlotte contract. Such a contract could have for its object but one thing, the evading of lawful claims for injury. The documents are no doubt the work of skilled lawyers who consider that they will hold in law.

Some of the arguments set forth in the leaflet against this sort of thing are not bad, and it is well to let such facts be spread broadcast, but something more is necessary than appealing to respect for American manhood, to lovers of peace, prosperity, etc. Something more is needed than appealing to Congress and "particularly to the President of the United States, in whom the people have reposed implicit faith and confidence."

Yes, something more is needed, Michigan iron workers, and that something is the organization in one body of every workman employed in or about the mines. Not only in the mines, but also on the railroads, in the smelters, and elsewhere. Not only where the Steel Trust rules, but wherever capitalism rules. Such an organization is needed. You who are not organized had better begin it. The President is of the very class against which you have this long list of grievances. No relief is to be expected by appealing there, your appeal should be to yourselves and fellow workers to organize your forces into one union that, in so far as it recognizes the capitalist at all, recognizes him as a parasite. In the Northern Peninsula you miners and other workers should be strong enough to send men from among yourselves to the State Legislature and to Congress. Were the workers of the State united they could fill every office from that of Governor down. Properly organized you could dictate the "contracts." But just so long as you are not organized, and do not vote together as workmen, just so long will you suffer as you now suffer. So long as you petition you will be kicked. Organize! Organize class consciously!

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The Case For The Other Side

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

"There's no pleasure in being a millionaire." No, certainly not. There is no pleasure in books, or travel, or pictures, or good food, or clean underwear, or a well-made suit of clothes; no pleasure in riding in your own coach or automobile, not nearly so much as hanging on to a strap in a germ-laden street car; there's no pleasure in seeing your family well fed, suitably clothed, educated, and cared for in sickness; no pleasure in being safe from the carking fear of hunger, going to the mountains in summer and to Europe in winter; no pleasure in doing as you darned well please and laughing up your sleeve at the laws you made for the other fellow, no pleasure in commanding all the comforts that wealth and power can bring—no, there's no pleasure in these things. 'Tis but an "iridescent dream" of those dissatisfied agitators, the Socialists.

"Why don't you Socialists set up for yourselves on a desert island or somewhere?" Sonny, dear innocent sonny, no island is big enough to hold us all. Even if we found one and got it under cultivation—what then? Why some battleship would come along and annex us in the name of some thieving capitalist government. No, my innocent, there can never be a Socialist oasis in a capitalist wilderness. Put a thinking cap on that sparrow head of yours and find the reason why.

"How is it that Socialism failed in Peru?" Well, well, that's easy. Simply because it was never yet tried in Peru. What son of Ananias has been stuffing you? If you read history as you ought to do, that standard classic, Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," will inform you that: "The government of Peru was a pure and unmitigated despotism. The proudness of the nobility could not venture into the royal presence unless barefoot and bearing a light burden on shoulders in token of homage." If call that Socialism, old man, you are ignorant than a dozen average asses rolled into one, you're the opinion ass, in fact.

Who would get promoted under Socialism? Not the miserable misfits and blunders who, thanks to the pull of petti-

coats or the almighty dollar, hold responsible positions to-day. Under a Socialist regime the man of marked ability, not the noodle, would come to the front. The inventor wouldn't be afraid of having his idea stolen by his boss or a possible rival. Ability would not be exploited as it is to-day by employers for their own benefit. Square pegs would not be fitted into round holes under Socialism. Listen: "The average son of a millionaire hasn't enough brains to interest a kitten. He hasn't any purpose in existence except to lie around a luxurious club and bask in the glory of his father's dollars." That is the verdict of Ethel Barrymore, and those are the kind of men who hold the big jobs now. They do credit to your intelligence. Your vote does it. The most successful armies were those of Napoleon, when every soldier carried a field marshal's baton in his knapsack. Apply this democratic principle to the armies of industry, and the resultant efficiency and capacity would be as superior to that of present day wage slavery as is the electric light to a tallow candle.

"You Socialists preach the gospel of hatred." Sure! We preach hatred of the present horrible system, we preach hatred of capitalism and its concomitants—greed, tyranny, hypocrisy, theft, lechery, lying and murder. Hating poverty, misery, dirt and starvation we must perforce cut the throat of the system that produces it. Ours is a hatred divine for the things diabolical. The gospel of hatred is the only righteous gospel we can preach. The lion is no bed fellow for the lamb, and the interests of the toiler must clash with those of the idler. To honestly preach the gospel of love under the circumstances is impossible. The wherewithal for a silk wallet is not obtainable from the sow's ear. We seek not to dilate hearts with emotion, but to develop cerebrums. "Progress lies in resisting the existing order," says Edward Carpenter. We shall never attain finality in human affairs, and capitalism will shortly die, partly of self-strangulation. Then for Socialism, life and liberty. But no thanks to you if you remain in the mental morass that now encompasses you. Read up the literature of the S. L. P., get alive to your own interests, join the party and become a fighter.

ONE DOCTOR'S CURE.

For Social Disease Is Gilded Sputum of the Rich.

The editor of the "New York State Journal of Medicine," in his leading March editorial, declares most truly that:

"The problem of tuberculosis is really only in part medical and sanitary. It is primarily an economic, a sociological question. It is but the simulacrum of charity, and a measure of hypocrisy for society, first to destroy the immunity of the individual by exploiting him as a wage earner, pitting him in competition against his fellow sufferer, buying his labor at the cheapest possible rate, a starvation wage, and then to congratulate itself on its tuberculosis exhibit. The tubercular poor lose their immunity, because of the dreadful conditions in which they live. They live in these conditions, not from choice, but because they are compelled to by a harsh and selfish civilization, which is willing to fatten on the bodies of men, women and little children."

"W. A. Russell, who did the computation for the congestion exhibit, states that there are 12,000 women in New York city who are unable to nurse their babies because of semi-starvation and overwork. What these people need, if we are really to solve the problem, is an economic change and the sanitary change will not lag far behind. To preach the doctrines of hygienic living and the value of proper nutriment to people who have not the wherewithal to carry the instructions of the sanitarian and dietitian into effect is little short of mockery. We asked for bread and have received stones! Stones for bread! Stones for bread! That is what society has been giving these poor victims of its own malpractices and congratulating itself on its virtuous and abundant charity."

"The tuberculosis exhibit is the plaster which medicine offers to society to cover a sore. Until, however, the economic and social conditions which have brought about the grievous wound be changed, it will not heal but will continually fester, a reproach not to medicine, but to government, to the national conscience and to society."

There is clear vision as regards the significance of deplorable social conditions; the doctor recognizes the need of an economic change. Then comes an anti-socialist. He insists that a dozen million could do more to solve the tuberculosis problem than could be accomplished by twenty years of exhibits. It is not singular that one who sees the economic system so clearly should make mistake palliation for cure!

AGITATION AND EDUCATION

NOT SENTIMENTALISM AND PLATITUDES, BUT SOUND TEACHING, WILL BRING SOCIALIST SUCCESS.

By Olive M. Johnson.

A few years ago it was "the proper thing" among Socialist workmen to burn midnight oil over Marx' "Capital." The first symptoms of a workman becoming imbued with Socialism was a raging thirst for systematic Socialist knowledge. The Marx class was considered a necessary auxiliary of the Socialist Labor Party Section. To paraphrase the Bible, where two or three were gathered in the name of Socialism, Marx was there in the midst.

Then came the day that Socialism succeeded in breaking through the common prejudices. It no longer remained "somebody's cranky notion." It was becoming a world wide movement. This happened at that hour of capitalist development when the commodity, education, had become dirt cheap in the labor market. There was a glut of educated proletarians and professional men. A number of these flocked with a rush to the Socialist movement, as this was discovered to be a splendid field in which to gain both a living and "glory."

With this influx Socialist learning fell to a lower premium, but the stock was watered and the article became very thin and weak. Darwin, Morgan, Marx, Engels, Lafargue, Liebknecht, and others of their cult were practically lost in the shuffle that ensued. High-sounding, involved and oftentimes incomprehensible phraseology took the place of "intolerable" and "one-sided" science. The movement became pestered with "learned and distinguished authorities" on Socialism—"Socialism living and Socialism dead," Pagan, Christian or Jewish, running the entire gamut from Zoroaster, Confucius, Moses and Christ to Hegel and Spencer, and clear to the "Mill's" College of Socialism.

The proletarian elements were stunned and completely overawed by such a horrifying amount of learning showered upon them all at once. They received such doses at the common agitation meetings that the study class lost all attraction. Where the class still exists it is under the wing of the intellectual, and is mostly frequented by the non-proletarian or semi-proletarian elements.

That the working class element in the Labor movement should experience a revolution of feeling after all this is no more than natural. Go now among any crowd of socially inclined workingmen and we hear the very reverse of a thirst for knowledge: Marx "Capital" is not their bible. They do not believe in any authority as a rule. "What is the use of gazing at the stars while our families are starving?" "What good can Marx do us when we have to tighten the starvation strap?" "We know we are exploited; that is knowledge enough for any workman." Such sentiments are becoming grievously common. It is the workingman's mental vomit of the "intellectual" (not intelligent, mark the distinction!) claptrap.

It has been well said that a little learning is a dangerous thing. By little learning we understand the superficial skimming over "read while you run" sort of a thing, which is mostly used for the purpose of confounding the totally ignorant. But a little sound knowledge on the other hand, no matter in how small a quantity so far from being dangerous is extremely useful. Knowledge of things that concern him can not possibly increase the workers' misery, but it can do much to show him the road to happiness and plenty. The Socialist movement must have sound education or it cannot succeed.

Lack of sound Socialist knowledge in the average Socialist soap-box agitator is actually appalling. Too much stress is laid upon arousing the discontent. The conditions of the working class are painted in the most hideous colors in crying contrast to the opulence of the capitalist class. It creates the impression that discontent alone is the moving factor of progress. "When your stomach rubs against your backbone you will commence to think." "I only wish that the capitalists would treat you a thousand times worse than they do now; you would get an idea into your skulls." These are among the most common of stump phrases. It never appears to be realized that thought may take a thousand directions but the right one; that many have thought so much of their misery that they have gone crazy; that some people are so full of ideas that they never have digested a single one; that ideas may be piled up in the human brain like second hand furniture in a junk shop for no other evident purpose than the collection of dust.

We know that discontent has played a great part in the world's progress, but not the miserable, nasty, slumming discontent that centers around itself only. The progressive discontent is of a healthy, far-seeing kind that has both

aim and purpose and a goal higher than the status quo. This demands a knowledge and understanding not only of what is and has been but also as to where we are tending. With social, as with physical ailments it is not only necessary to know that it hurts, but the physician that would cure must know the nature of the disease and the remedy. It is not enough to know that we want something, but we must know what we want and how to get it.

There is plenty of misdirected discontent afloat among the wage workers without Socialists adding to the confusion. The average trade unionist is extremely discontented. But he is not discontented with capitalism. He has mostly learned to look upon the capitalist as his twin brother. He directs his energy against the "scab," his fellow workman, his fellow victim of capitalist conditions. He has yet to learn the principle of the class solidarity among the working class. Other workers, organized or unorganized, direct their angry discontent against other races and nationalities. They lay the blame of their misery on the Chinaman, Jap, Negro, Italian, Swede, Jew, or German as the case may be. They have yet to learn the great fundamental principle of the internationality of the working class.

Instead of laying stress on education, the present agitation (when it has emancipated itself from the "intellectuals") lays particular stress upon action. It appears to be entirely forgotten that every act is not a good or beneficial act: It may be self destructive.

The Socialist Labor Party has spent untold energy upon its press. Every effort has been centered in that direction. The odds against it have been tremendous, both during the height of the era of pompous phrasemongery and luminous "educational" display, and in the present stage of proletarian revolt against any learning whatsoever. The effort has been hard and often discouraging, but it has been worth it all and a thousand times more to keep alive in the American movement a spark of sound Socialist teaching. The time will soon come—all tendencies point in that direction—when the workers, disgusted with both extremes, will turn with a will to correct revolutionary agitation and education.

The Socialist movement has now developed a fairly comprehensive classical international Socialist literature. This must be placed into the hands of the workers, for it alone is capable of crowding out, on one hand, the empty pseudo-philosophical, bombastic stuff, with which the worker's bookshelves have been crowded, and on the other hand, to eradicate the notion that revolutionary knowledge centers in the stomach, and that this and not the brain should guide a man's action.

There can be no revolutionary agitation without education! The two must go hand in hand!

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DERELICT

When the doctor, bending over little Charles' bed, had pronounced the disease small-pox, the maternal feeling of Madame Clerx did not rouse enough terror to make her care for her own child. The suburban villa in which the Clerx family lived permitted the isolation of the sick child, in an attic room, and it was decided that Marie, the maid of all work, whose room was next to the sick-chamber, should save them the expense of a trained nurse.

Monsieur Clerx, who was a bit worried, proposed to have her vaccinated, but Marie laughed, with a brave front: "Oh! I've already been vaccinated, monsieur. It didn't take!"

At sixteen, she was still a slender little girl, because of the premature work which had stunted her growth. The face beneath her pale blond hair was of vague features, dotted with red. The blue eyes between her blond lashes were like country flowers peeping from the wheat. They were already animated by a pleasure in being alive, a pleasure that really seemed useless. She was installed with the little patient in the attic room, and came out only to get the food and medicine which was left on a landing of the stair-case.

It was here that the first pleasant hours of her life were passed. She acted and thought for herself; she had ceased to be a mere thing, and had become someone in the house; in devotion itself she found a solace for the unconscious need of affection which had been torturing her. In place of the little cares which she had spent on herself, there came again the maternal affection which, as a child, she had lavished on her rag dolls. When the fever went down, she was amused by their lunches, like doll parties. To keep him from lifting his hands to his face, she told him artless stories of the country where she had been reared; of great red oaks which plow furrows in the stubble fields, of flocks of bleating sheep of bearded goats.

Sometimes the boy laughed out heartily, and commented on the stories: "Goats with a beard! Just think. Like papa!"

Marie, from knowing so many things of which the lad was quite ignorant, came to feel herself a less humble personage; one possessing the sophistication of the man of the world, who has traveled and seen many wonders. From speaking and hearing of the country, she came to see the distant meadows gleaming again, the more radiant to her in this exile in a gray suburb. She heard the crowing of the cocks from the great rippling fields of wheat, with their scarlet blotches of poppies. Her blue eyes danced with laughter; she was happy; the joie d'être filled her abundantly. Soon came a new joy; the progressing recovery. It pleased her, as an accomplishment which was her own. A tiny flash of glory brightened her, as she cried down stairs:

"No, madame; he is not pitted. No one will notice anything."

She felt triumphant, one morning, when the doctor said gaily: "Well, our little man is going to get up." As he spoke, however, he turned his eyes toward Marie and remarked, "You are flushed, my child. Come, let me see."

"Oh, it's nothing," she answered. "I'm a little warm."

"Warm! Oh, yes. But you're feverish."

"I'm a little tired."

"No, my child, I'm afraid it's the small-pox."

Though she was distressed at first, Marie made the careless gesture of one who risks but little, not being a beauty.

Pride like that of a wounded soldier, sustained her. She reassured Madame Clerx, and while she was making a bundle of her clothes, to be taken to the hospital, the thing which she most regretted was that she had not had time to put the house in order.

But when she had recovered from the sickness and saw herself in a mirror again, a heavy chill congealed her heart. So sad did she feel at the sight of those eyes, which seemed to have become old, and of those pits in her cheeks, that she closed her eyes. She felt the very soul within her die.

As Marie came from the great sullen hospital, as from a tomb, all her needs of loving, intensified by a new longing for tenderness, drifted toward the child whose illness she had taken, toward the villa where she was awaited, toward the family which had in some degree become hers.

She opened the gate, and crossed the garden. At first, with a humble smile, she seemed to be excusing herself for having become so ugly; but for fear that her mistress should feel some regret she assured her, lightly:

"Oh, this will pass away, in time."

"Of course," conceded Madame Clerx. But she continued, somewhat embarrassed, "Besides, that won't be of the least importance to a maid. You can always find a place. Of course you understand that I've had to get someone else. I need not assure you that I shall give you an excellent recommendation."

Marie's smile clung to her lips stupidly. Without understanding as yet, she looked at the robust back of the new maid, who was busied over the stove.

Madame Clerx now placed on a corner of the table some coins and a sheet of paper. She asked, in a benevolent tone:

"That's what I owe you, isn't it? Your box is ready. You can take it—oh, whenever you please."

With a mechanical motion, Marie nodded affirmatively. Her brain seemed to melt, to float away like a wave, carrying off her thoughts, at which she clutched vainly. One did emerge, and Marie stemmed the flood of her reason.

"And Charles—?" she asked.

"Oh, Charles is getting along very nicely, thanks. He's at school."

Marie understood nothing else. Quite unconscious of her movements, she left the house, crossed the garden, grasped the gate. Charles—school. These two words whirled about in her head, filled her. The school was down there, just at the end of the street. Of course, she had taken Charles there a while ago, and soon she would go to fetch him, at the lunch hour. It was time now. The old habit controlled her irresistibly. She arrived as the children were coming out. Stretching out her arms she called:

"Charles—Charles here I am!"

But the child was afraid of that unfamiliar ugliness. He shivered, then suddenly began to run toward the new maid, who had just come.

This time it seemed as though Marie's heart had burst. The children had scattered, laughing. In the pleasant shade from the trees along the quiet street, no one was left save a poorly clad girl, a very ugly one, who was groaning. Then she began to trudge on, slowly, not knowing whether she was bound, with the somber gloom of a drifting derelict.—Transatlantic Tales.

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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

Now, in the thousandth year,
When April's near,
Now comes it that the great ones of the
earth
Take all their mirth
Away with them, far off, to orchard
places—
Nor they nor Solomon arrayed like one
of these—
To sun themselves at ease;
To breathe the wind-swept spaces;
To see some miracle of leafy graces—
To catch the outflowing rapture of the
trees.
Considering the lilies.
—Yes. And when
Shall they consider Men?
—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

TWO BETS—WITH ODDS.

From Montreal comes a news despatch
that the Allan Line has introduced a
mixed smoking room feature on its
steamship Virginian, and that on the
voyage out from Liverpool a number of
"distinguished first class lady passengers"
took advantage of the privilege and
smoked there.

From the Brooklyn Courts comes the
news, hitherto kept secret, that Mrs.
Etta Hamilton Martin, the daughter of
the Rev. Jay Benson Hamilton and
leading singer in the choir of the Sum-
ner Avenue Methodist Church, is to be
divorced by suit instituted against her
by her husband, who names six co-re-
spondents, and says he does not name
more "for the purpose of expediting the
case."

Odds are hereby given on two bets—
First that the "distinguished first class
lady passengers" who took advantage
of the smoking privilege offered by the
Virginian, are anti in the British woman
suffrage movement; that they de-
clare it "a scandalous idea" to have
women vote; that they are of those who
feel shocked when they contemplate the
prospect of "voting women," of women
who "will lose the womanly character-
istics by indulging in men's habits";
finally that the circles in which these
ladies have been moving since landing on
this side of the Atlantic are circles
which likewise are engaged in guarding
"woman's womanliness."

Second, that the church choir singer
and daughter of a minister, whose hus-
band is seeking to divorce her in Brook-
lyn and is in such a hurry about it that
he abstains from naming more than six
co-respondents only "for the purpose of
expediting the case,"—the bet is of-
fered, with odds, that this minister's
daughter, together with the co-respond-
ents, the named and the unnamed, were
brought up in atmospheres, and move
to-day in atmospheres, in which Social-
ism and Socialists are denounced as
"bastards of the family," "destroyers of
the sanctity of the hearth," "disrupters
of the family relations," etc., etc.

Let him who is bold take up the two
bets—or either of them.

THE CONSUMER.

By the time the debate on the Tariff
is ended there will be one English
word left so mauled and maimed that
it will be hard to tell what it stands
for—the "Consumer."

It was Senator Bailey—the eloquent,
the erudite, the keen Senator Bailey
of Texas—who took the latest whack
at the fated word. The Senator's po-
lity, so he announced, was "to lift the
burden from the consumer and lay it
upon those who do not need to work."
By all systems of reasoning, in a sen-
tence so constructed the words "con-
sumer" and "those who do not need to
work" must stand for opposites. If
"those who do not need to work" are
the opposite of the "consumer," it
would follow that "those who do not
need to work" do not "consume." The
ultimate conclusion from Senator
Bailey's sentence is that there exists
a set of people, a class, an order of be-
ings, a genus, or whatever you may
call it, that can live without consum-

ing—an arrant piece of nonsense.

How comes it that one illustrious
Senator after another perpetrates the
same offence? How comes it that, one
after another, they tug at the word
"consumer" in such utterly idiotic
fashion? The answer is obvious.

Society is not divided between "con-
sumers" and "non-consumers"; every-
body consumes. Society is divided
between "producers" and "non-pro-
ducers," "workers" and "non-workers." A
serious consequence flows from this
division. The workers consume least,
the non-workers consume most. If
the quantity of consumption were
taken as the determining factor, and
a division were to be made along the
line of "consumption," then the pre-
eminent "consumer" and "those who
do not need to work" would coincide.

It is this fact that accounts for the
Senatorial tangle on the "Consumer."
One and all, the Senators seek to es-
cape the ugly fact that the non-work-
ers are consumers as well as the work-
ers, in fact, more so. One and all the
Senators, being the political agents of
the non-workers, seek to protect these;
and, realizing that it would be self-
incriminating to demand protection
from burdens for non-workers, are
driven to the manoeuvre of making it
appear as if their thoughts were bent
exclusively in the interest of the work-
ers. The calling of these consumers
seems to offer a ready way out of the
trouble. But it happens in this as in
all such instances. A trouble that can
not be escaped only tangles hopelessly
those who attempt the impossible feat.

He who unravels the Senatorial
tangle on the "consumer" sees clearly
that the consumer whom the Senators
wish to unburden is he who consumes
without working.

"BULL" AND "BEAR" FACTORS.

A "bull," in the parlance of the gen-
tlemen whose stamping ground is the
gambling dens known as stock exchanges,
is one who exercises the optimistic vein,
or pretends to. According to the "bull,"
the price of the stock or staple he fixes
upon is going to rise. The factors which
he cites and harps upon are called "bull
factors." The "bear" is the fellow who
does the opposite. The "bull" is the
great promoter of prosperity. He en-
courages purchasers, he thereby encour-
ages business. The "bear" does the other
thing.

With this explanation what follows
will be readily understood.

A banking or Wall Street brokers' firm,
Warren W. Erwin & Co., issued a cir-
cular for April in which it enumerates
twenty "bull factors." Well up at the
head of the list are these two:

"Labor more efficient than for years."

"Wages reduced without serious
strikes."

That these are powerful factors to
encourage "investments" none can gain-
say. A working-class that yields more
wool than for years, and that simulta-
neously submits more lamblike to be
clipped ever closer to the skin—lo, "bull
factors" of prime magnitude. But the
two factors constitute, in the brazenness
of their announcement, also a couple
of wicked "bear factors."

The press, the politicians, the profes-
sors and the pulpsters of capitalism
have been deriving fat dividends—they
call it salaries—from their preachments
that Capital and Labor are brothers, the
one inevitably pining when the other
ailed, and flourishing only when the
other flourished. And now, a veritable
bull jumps into that china shop and
kicks the crockery all to pieces. The
frank coupling of reduced wages with
greater Labor efficiency, and the calling
of the two "bull factors," is a truth of
the nature of those which, like the light-
ning, that goeth up in East, is imme-
diately seen even unto the furthest West.
The statement is a "bull statement" for
investors in the factories and other
fields of proletarian effort; it is hardly
that in the field of press, politicians,
professors and pulpsters' toil. Who
will now take any stock in the proceeds
of these gentry's mills? Hitherto, their
shoddy had a chance, often a good chance.
What chance has it now with a truth so
blinding in its luminousness, so irrefu-
table seeing it is an "admission against
the witness's own interests?" That
stock must drop.

Investors in Labor's product owe Er-
win & Co. a debt of gratitude; capitalist
press, politicians, professors and pulp-
sters "have a kick coming." Erwin &
Co. have "bullied" the former, but badly
"beared" the latter.

The Platt management of the United
States Express Company, which is
charged with purposely voting to itself
such large salaries as "officers" that
the apparent earnings of the concern
were cut from ten per cent. down to
one-fifth of one per cent., thereby cast
a blinding ray of light upon the
phenomenally low profits shown on
corporation balance sheets in spite of the
fact that the employees are fleeced of
four-fifths of what they produce.
No capitalist concern 'fesses up to the
full amount of its stealings. The Platt
dod is a common one.

WITH APOLOGIES TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We know not who the Jesuit Father
Bernard Vaughan is, whom "The Inde-
pendent" of May 13 quotes, "in a lecture
against Socialism," and who "thus de-
scribed the order of which he is a mem-
ber":

"As a Jesuit I have lived for fifty
years under a state of things which is
the nearest approach to Socialism that
has yet been seen on this planet. We
Jesuits have to go where we are told,
to do what we are told, to live under the
superior we are told, and for as long as
we are told, being switched to and fro
and off and on like any poor gas light.
Furthermore, we may be given things,
but they must go to the community.
We have the use of clothes, of food, of
lodging, and when money for traveling
or what not is needed we get it from the
common purse, into which we drop back
again what has not been needed for per-
sonal consumption. We may not buy,
sell, invest, or in other ways build up
capital. This, surely, is a state of
things not altogether unlike some phases
of Socialism."

Which reminds us of a soliloquy, or
monologue, held—if it wasn't actually
held, it ought to have been held—by a
moth fluttering around the editorial lamp
in "The Independent's" sanctum:

"As a moth I have lived for fifty min-
utes under a state of things which is the
nearest approach to capitalist Journal-
ism that has yet been seen on this plan-
et. We moths have to go whither we
are blown, to follow any light someone
else lights, to flutter under any condi-
tions we may be blown into, and contin-
ue therat till that light goes out and
some other light goes up somewhere else
within sight, which we must then follow.
Furthermore, we may make a flutter,
but the freedom of the flutter is not for
our freedom, it is a manifestation of the
freedom of the winds to blow and make
us flutter. We have the use of books
and folios over whose outside we may
crawl, but never their insides, unless
they happen to be open, and then we
must be on the alert not to be caught
napping lest the book or folio suddenly
close and flatten us out. We may not
think for ourselves, lay up knowledge, or
in other ways go it alone. This surely
is a state of things not altogether unlike
some phases of capitalist Journalism."

DEAD WOOD AND SQUEEZED LEMONS.

The circumstance, that the Customs
employees whom Loeb, Taft's new Col-
lector of the Port of New York, is just
now dismissing, are those who con-
nived with the sugar trust in its gi-
gantic frauds upon the government, is
an unfortunate one. It is unfortunate
in that it will serve to veil the sig-
nificance of other, and threatened, dis-
charges soon to take place in the same
department.

Under date of the 6th inst., Wash-
ington despatches reported Loeb to be
in consultation over the fate of the
"dead wood" in the New York Custom
House. The axe was to fly, and the
"dead wood" was to be eliminated.

"Dead wood" in the mouth of an em-
ployer, private or governmental, it
makes no difference, means the less
speedy, the less intense, the less self-
driving of the force. The constant de-
mand being for ever more speed, ever
more "results," regardless of the in-
human strain thereby inflicted upon the
employee, these less speedy, etc., are
periodically eliminated. The "dead
wood" is hewed away, and "new wood"
takes its place.

But this "new wood" is only con-
sidered "new" by virtue of its being
able to do more work in the same time
than the "dead wood." Hence it must
introduce and maintain an increased
pace. But this increased pace means
increased consumption of vital force,
hence earlier breakdown. With ever-
heightening rapidly the "new wood"
inevitably becomes "dead wood," and in
its turn is replaced by "newer wood."

That is the process as it can be
traced in every branch of industry.
All the handicraft trades suffer from it.
The railway mail clerks and the
employees of large railway offices are
conspicuous examples of it. Even the
teachers do not escape it—witness the
Orange, N. J., school superintendent
who makes it his boast that he can
get all the good there is in a teacher
out of her in five years. Now Loeb is
to take his turn at it in the New York
Custom House.

"Dead wood" is the term commonly
used to refer to the victims of this
forcing system. Considering the facts,
"squeezed lemons" would be far more
appropriate.

"Back to the land!" was practiced
in Rhode Island in a way to give its
advocates pause. A man and woman,
long unemployed, and unable to pay
house rent, took refuge in a cave in
the woods, and lived there as did their
aboriginal ancestors, 8,000 years ago.
This a land of plenty and prosperity?

THE "GENERAL STRIKE"

Among the words a-forming, the term
general strike easily takes front place
in the front ranks of the words and
terms, the angles and sharp corners of
which the ebb and flow of events in our
generation are wearing off and rapidly
shaping into a new mold.

Taken strictly, the term "general
strike," as a revolutionary move, is an
absurdity.

The "strike" is a move of defence.
The "strike" is a weapon that excludes
the very thought of aggression, let alone
of revolutionary onslaught. The work-
ingman on strike quits the factory, shop,
mill, or yard. These various plants of
production, without the aid of which the
making of a living is impossible to-day,
are, by the strike, left in the possession
of the very class which use them in op-
pressing the workers. The "striker," by
his very attitude, concedes proprietary
rights to the Capitalist Class. The con-
cession is fatal to the revolutionary
thought.

The Social Revolution denies propie-
tary rights to the Capitalist Clts. The
Social Revolution maintains that these
rights, now exercised, arose in denial of
certain previous rights, which, in turn,
had arisen in denial of rights, exercised
before them—and so on. In short, the
Social Revolution maintains that every
Revolution brings, in its own folds,
its own code of legality, or system of
rights, which supplants the previous one.
The code of legality, or system of rights,
that the pending Social Revolution car-
ries in its folds establishes proprietary
rights over the tools of production in the
people only, industrially organized, and
co-operatively laboring in useful pro-
duction and services. Obviously, a posture
that implies proprietary rights in the
Capitalist Class over the plants of pro-
duction, and which emphasizes the impli-
cation by leaving the class that is to be
dethroned, in possession of its throne,
—obviously, such a posture is everything
but revolutionary. Such a posture in-
dicates conciliation—the attempt at con-
ciliation—the idea that conciliation is
possible. No revolutionary move harbors
such postures, attempts, or ideas.

Gradually, however, the use of the
term "general strike" is fashioning the
word "strike" into a new meaning. Like
the word "umbrella," which originally
meant shade-maker, and has gradually
changed its original meaning until it is
now generally understood to be a screen-
against-rain; like the word "tribe,"
which originally meant a third portion
of a population, has gradually changed
its original sense, and now is understood
to mean a section of a population with-
out regard to numerical rank; like so
many other words which use has caused
their original sense to be lost sight of,
and are at present understood in a new
sense, a sense contradictory to their
etymological origin;—like all such
words, the "strike," coupled to the word
"general," is steadily but surely acquir-
ing a meaning that is exactly the op-
posite of the original article. The new
meaning towards which the word is
drifting is "The lock-out of the Capital-
ist Class."

As a rose under whatever name smells
just as sweet, none but idle minds will
quarrel with the name of the move that
will make the quietus of Capitalism.
Whether the revolutionary act be termed
"general strike," or the "lock-out of the
Capitalist Class," it will be as well,
as effective, as noble. Nevertheless, there
is danger in this period of transition, be-
fore the old significance is lost and the
new is firmly attached to the word
"strike."

The word "strike," in the term "gen-
eral strike," promotes the error of exist-
ing, craft Union organization. The word
"strike," in the term "general strike,"
presupposes the industrial, or integral
form of productive and service-labor or-
ganization. Not unless the practical
construction of the Army of Labor keeps
pace with the aspirations embodied in
the transition of the word "strike" from
its original meaning into its new mean-
ing of "general lock-out of the Capitalist
Class"—not unless the practical con-
struction of the Army of Labor does
that, can the "general strike" triumph.
Until then the "general strike" will be
a top-heavy affair—all wish and no
Power; all Wind and no Substance;—
fruitful of disaster only.

The graves of the unemployed of this
city who expired under the recent
panic, and who were buried in Potter's
Field, are to be decorated with wild-
flowers on Decoration Day by the "In-
ternational Brotherhood Welfare Asso-
ciation"; who can help recalling the lines:

The soldier asked for bread
They gave him a stone instead,
And planted it over his head,
Twenty-and-one feet high.

Wm. T. Stead, in an article in the
London Mail of the 15th, declares that
ever long the airship will have de-
stroyed the customs systems of Europe.
Well does Stead know the devotees of
Commerce, and their methods.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

CAPITALIST APOLOGIST CONFESSES THERE IS NO SOLUTION FOR IT
SHORT OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The "problem of unemployment"—non-
existent as some blind wisacres still
claim it to be—has grown to an extent
where capitalists and their praise-singers
like feel themselves completely stumped
by it. How completely true this is, is
confessed in the following article from
the N. Y. Times Book Review of May
8, and the book it discusses:

"God knows," replied Taft when asked
at one of the meetings during his cam-
paign how employment was to be pro-
vided for men out of work and able and
willing to work; and in the last analysis
the answer offered by Beveridge to the
problem of unemployment is hardly more
satisfactory. This lack of finality, is
frankly admitted by the author, but the
reader is likely to go further and to
question the validity of even the tenta-
tive conclusions attained.

The chief value of the book (Unem-
ployment, a Problem of Industry; by W.
H. Beveridge. Fellow of University Col-
lege, Oxford; Longman's, Green & Co.)
—and it is a real one—is the very com-
plete and fair presentation and analysis
of the facts and the causes of unemploy-
ment. While the field is confined to
Great Britain, the underlying considera-
tions are of general application and pre-
sent a picture of conditions that may
ultimately be reached in the United
States in default of positive prevention.
It is this positive prevention that Beveridge
is unable to supply, and in so far his
treatise, based upon and essentially de-
fensive of the existing industrial orga-
nization, is open to attack from the So-
cialist standpoint.

Beveridge finds the causes of unem-
ployment to lie in the seasonal fluc-
tuations of activity incident to many trades;
the cyclical fluctuations affecting all in-
dustry due to periodical depression; the
necessity and existence of a reserve of
labor to meet the flux and reflux of ac-
tivity in each trade; the loss and lack of
industrial quality through the introduc-
tion of new methods or machinery, throw-
ing out of employment men specially
trained for work no longer needed; and
the personal factor, which, however, is
partly "attributable" to the discourag-
ements of unemployment itself.

"Remedies for unemployment adopted
in the past, such as relief works and
charitable or semi-charitable efforts, are
discussed at length and with the detailed
knowledge gained through participation
in the administration of the most re-
cent and elaborate attempt to treat the
symptoms instead of the disease—the
English Unemployed Workmen act. This
discussion results in the inevitable con-
clusion that all such measures have been
complete failures, as they leave indus-
trial disorganization untouched and deal
only with the resultant human suffer-

ing."
The principles of future policy laid
down are chiefly two: First, organized
fluidity of labor through central labor
exchanges, reducing to actual require-
ments the necessary labor reserve, in-
stead of the existing reserve in each
trade, and even for each employer; and
second, the averaging of work and earn-
ings by means of insurance against un-
employment, principally through the la-
bor unions.

"It might be argued against Bev-
eridge's conclusions, from his own pre-
mises, that in the latter case the re-
sponsibility of society for the preven-
tion of unemployment, which he empha-
sizes, is thus transferred to labor itself,
and that, in fact, a tax on employment
for the benefit of unemployment is not
the elimination of unemployment. From
a practical standpoint, furthermore, this
remedy is of the least application to the
class most needing relief, as he himself
points out, that of unorganized and large-
ly unorganizable day labor.

"It may be conceded that organized
fluidity of labor, within the restrictions
imposed by the obstacles of transit from
place to place and from trade to trade,
would provide more continuous employ-
ment for a reduced number. For those
correspondingly excluded altogether the
alternatives offered are temporary resort
to relief works, already condemned in
principle; or emigration, which would
seem a reductio ad absurdum as a rem-
edy for local unemployment, especially in
view of the well-argued premise that
there is no real surplus of labor over
general demand, but only in its distribu-
tion.

"The remedies offered, such as they
are, are directed against the normal
extent of unemployment due to economic
friction. They are without application
to the abnormal extent caused by periodic
industrial depression, or "cyclical fluc-
tuation," the acute condition which is
the real crux of the problem of unem-
ployment. On this point Beveridge's
conclusion is:

"The causes of this fluctuation are
obscure, but beyond question deeply seat-
ed. They are at work in all industrial
countries. They must spring from one
or more of the fundamental facts of mod-
ern life. They probably cannot be elim-
inated without an entire reconstruction
of the industrial order. . . . With-
in the range of practical politics no cure
for industrial fluctuation can be hoped
for; the aim must be palliation—a con-
clusion in which grim satisfaction may
be taken by Socialists and which to
others suggests a larger problem, that of
industrial depression, as the real, domi-
nant factor in the problem of unemploy-
ment."

IN "HAPPY LAND."

Three Hundred Men After One Job in
Sydney.

Australia is just now being boomed in
Great Britain as a country of "milk
and honey," where prosperity abounds,
and where unemployment and poverty
are unknown to the willing sons and
daughters of toil. Simple people are
enticed to fork out passage money, ven-
ture their little all, and sail away to a
strange land in the southern seas, take
up land, and—make a fortune. "Allur-
ing stories are told about 100 employers
seeking the one workman, especially if
he happens to be a new chum. Servant
girls are victimized in the same way."
It is an old capitalist trick to have
ready to hand a fair supply of exploitable
wage slaves. Now, as a matter of fact,
capitalism in Australia is as great a
failure as it is anywhere else. Unem-
ployment and poverty is to be seen in
this city, and many a heavy hearted,
sore-footed workless human, with swag
up, tramps the blistered country tracks
in search of a master. It is not a case
of one man for three hundred jobs in
this sunny land, but three hundred men
for one job.

Only this week, so states an evening
news sheet, a Sydney Pitt-street firm
advertised for a young man. The job was
worth 35s. a week. Over 300 respect-
ably dressed men crowded about the
door, each and all showing the great-
est anxiousness to succeed to the job.
But there was only one job, and even-
tually one good likely slave was selected,
and the rest trooped away disappointed
and sad. One man was overheard to say,
"The wage is not much, certainly, but
it is a small fortune compared to all I
have earned for many months."

Things, from the worker's point, are as
bad as they well can be outside a big
local economic smash. Capitalism breeds
unemployment and poverty. If the toil-
ers wish to destroy unemployment and
poverty, they must first abolish capital-
ism.—The People, Sydney, Australia.

ENGLISH UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

Winston Churchill for Labor Ex-
changes and Insurance Against Out-
of-Work.

London, May 20.—Winston Spencer
Churchill, President of the Board of
Trade, announced in the House of
Commons his Government bill creat-
ing a national system of labor ex-
changes similar to those already ex-
isting on the Continent of Europe, with
a view to better organizing the labor
supply and reducing unemployment in
London and other English cities.

With this, he said, the Government
also intended to associate a policy of
insurance against unemployment. If
the bill is adopted it is proposed to
start a scheme, beginning in 1910, deal-
ing first with the whole group of the
house building, general construction,
engineering and machine trades, and
shipbuilding. This would cover rough-
ly nearly half of the whole field of un-
employment, and, in fact, the worst
part.

The Government, said Churchill, con-
templates benefits rather lower than
are now paid by the strongest trades
unions. This would necessitate the
raising of between 5d. and 6d. per week
per man, the fund to be contributed
jointly by the workman, the employer,
and the State. He thought that Par-
liament might apply its remaining
strength to grappling with these prob-
lems of social disorganization, which
are marring the health and happiness
of the workingman.

Were it not that Taft is rather a
large man, one might wonder whether
he would not experience some difficulty
in bearing all his blushing honors full
upon him. Inducted a year or so
ago into the Steam Shovelers' and
Ditchmen's Union, he who never held a
throttle in his life, and more recently
into the Masons, he, who never should-
ered a musket or did a watch of
picket duty, has just been mustered in
as an honorary member of the G. A. R.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What the
deuce is the good of the trade union, any-
how?

UNCLE SAM—The mission of the
Trades Union is to organize by uniting
and to unite by organizing the WHOLE
working class industrially. Accordingly,
the Union must organize not merely
those for whom there are jobs and who
can pay dues. The industrial organiza-
tion that excludes the unemployed and
non-dues-payers ruptures the solidarity
of labor. The complete unification of
labor is essential for victory. It is es-
sential because peace cannot reign in a
political party of warring workers; and
it is essential in order to save the even-
tual political victory from bankruptcy.

B. J.—Bankruptcy?
U. S.—Yes, sir; bankruptcy. Do you
remember the threat that the Trust
magnates made to the Working Class in
1896, and again in 1908?

B. J.—They threatened that if Bryan
were elected they would shut down, stop
production.

U. S.—And do you know what that
would mean? It would mean the bank-
ruptcy of the political victory.

B. J.—But what would enable the cap-
italist class to carry out their threat?

U. S.—The fact that the Working
Class is divided between the organized
job holders and the unorganized "unem-
ployed." The fact that the industries are
not all organized from top to bottom.
Without the practical solidarity of Labor
in thoroughgoing industrial bodies the
working class will be unable to resume
and conduct production the moment the
guns of the public powers fall into its
hands—or before, if need be, if capitalist
political chicanery pollutes the ballot
box.—So there you have the gun that
you have yourself cast—the gun of "Ig-
norance Concerning the Union"—taking
you fore and aft.

B. J. looks annihilated.

U. S.—But now comes the other gun—
the gun of "Superstition Concerning the
Union."

B. J.—What is that?

U. S.—It is the inevitable obverse of
the attitude of men who foster a super-
stitious awe for the word "Union." Take
the familiar instances of Corregan in
his Typographical Union, of Valentine
Wagner with his Brewers' Union, of
Berry with his Boot and Shoe Workers'
Union. The conduct of the Gompers of
ficers towards these men was an out-
rage against conscience and the Rights
of Man. You and yours bent low. You
allowed freedom of thought and free
speech to be violated by the officers; you
condoned by your obsequiousness the
hedge of sacredness which the officers
sought to raise around their own heads.
The Socialist Labor Party, tore down
the hedge, and fought the mystifiers to
a successful end. Every time an of-
ficer or an organization of Labor sins
against any of the principles that make
for solidarity, an additional rift is made
in the unification of Labor. Every time
a Socialist condones the sin by silence
or by echoing the cry of "Union Wreck-
er" against those who raise their voice
against the crime, you water the roots
of Union Superstition. Now, then, the
Trust magnates will avail themselves
of the opportunity. As the National
Civic Federation is now trying, these
magnates will encourage such carica-
tures of Unionism as the Gompers con-
cern; they will entrench themselves be-
hind them; they will avail themselves
of the superstitious reverence for the
mere word "Union"; and they will dare
you to lift an impious hand against the
sacrosanct affair. And there you are!

B. J. looks crushed.

U. S.—The trades Union is an essen-
tial part of the Socialist Movement.
That Socialist Movement that neglects
the Trades Union Question may flare up,
but it will as speedily flare down again.
The Socialist Movement

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NEVER GIVE UP!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Though it has been some time since I sent in subscriptions for The People, I am not losing an opportunity to send in more. I have gone after subs. all day on two different Sundays, and though I failed to get one, I'm going at it again. Whatever the result may be, I'll never give up trying.

I have to travel over the country here on foot and it is tiresome, but I don't care as long as I can get the workers to read and learn where their interest lies.

The Weekly People is by all odds the best working class paper of the nation, and it is certainly an educator, yet it is harder to get subscribers for it than for any paper I've ever tried to solicit for. However, that is not the fault of the paper. If a man will not read and try to educate himself it is hard to do anything with him. But our slogan must be: "Never give up!" We must nail our colors to the mast and forever fight! Some day victory will be ours.

Thomas M. Hitchings.

Fieldbrook, Cal., May 8.

A CAPITALIST'S FRANK STATEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While the matter is still fresh in my memory let me jot down some startling and cruelly frank statements confessed by a member of the lumber syndicate in a conversation on the train coming into this place from Duluth. The man is a frank, open, liberal sort of personage of the St. Clair order of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," one of a number of twenty or more, he said, of a company, that have stripped the forests of Minnesota. Traveling together through the old lumber district of this state, where now is left the stumpage of a once great forest region, the conversation drifted to that subject, when he frankly, among other things, answered my leading questions in the following way:

"Anybody that knows anything and is not a fool knows all this forest has been stolen from the government, and God knows I got my share. We have now holdings in Louisiana and the West, where there is still some timber left. We own lumber mills, box factories, stove-mills and cooper shops, etc., through the Northwest, all of which are bringing us in good returns. It is all part of the trust. If a man asks me 'Are your industries in the trust?' I say, 'I know of no trust,' but I tell them to go and buy such and such and see what he will have to pay."

"Of course, every industry to-day is in the trust in some form, and the different industrial representatives have full control of the country."

"This talk about government regulation, tariff, free trade, etc., is all hot air in my mind, carried on like other things to fool the people. This voting for president and governor, etc., is all foolishness. I don't vote any more for any of them. They are all a bunch of grafters like the rest of us, and I pay no attention to it."

"Yes, the industries own the country, including the labor unions, which are composed of a lot of d— fool workmen led around by the nose by officials and walking delegates, and none of them amount to a 'split in the brook.' But we recognize their d— fool unions because we need them to pit the non-union men up against during a strike, and thereby get cheaper labor."

"The laboring men are a bunch of ignorant cattle, that vote and work as you tell them. I know, for I have voted them as I pleased and have gotten in just the man I wanted into office. You say there is no such a thing as influence? I say it is all influence, and we can get what we want! Why, what can the laboring man do? He hasn't the ghost of a show. They don't know their own interests, and you cannot help them, for they have not the brains and manhood to help themselves. I have often marveled at how they would continue to work hard, long hours at disagreeable work, and remain patient to get for themselves and their families only a bare existence."

"But I can tell you just what helps to keep them where they are. It is the church and the saloon. When in the woods, I brought the boys a gal-

lon of whiskey, bought for one dollar, and sold for four, and gave them plenty to eat; they considered me a capital fellow, and I got my work done cheap. I was always friendly with them. They called me by my first name. We felt at home together in many ways for I had started out by good hard work myself and had some sympathy for their lot.

"Upon advising them to do so and so for themselves, a few of them would heed and listen, but for the most part I think they are an inferior class to us, and it is not in them to be any better. The sooner we recognize the existence of classes in this country the better. They are here and nothing can be done."

"It will take generations to bring the workingman out of the position he is now in. He is totally oblivious of his own welfare, and has none of that necessary brotherly feeling, which creates a common interest. They refuse to stick together on anything and when we find any of them at all united, it is always the foreigner, who has proven himself the most self-sacrificing to that principle."

"If the workers knew their strength, by co-operation they could have anything they wanted. When they strike we do not give in, because we know they are divided. We hold out awhile. Though we may lose thousands of dollars a day through a strike, we always win, which makes us big money in the end."

"Most of us have an utter contempt for a workman, and it seems they deserve no better for they absolutely refuse to do anything in their own interest."

"The schools and colleges turn out a lot of groveling doits, who live to ape the ones above them with a salary of twenty-five dollars a month, with the result that their nose, like that of the small business man, is always on the grind stone."

"How it eventually all will end, I do not know. I see only one hope for them, and that lies in Socialism and co-operation, with some religion mixed in to sop them. But not the kind of a religion we have to-day. I doubt the ability of the workers of to-day to bring that about."

These ideas, as closely as I can remember, were expressed by what seemed a fair minded man of the ruling class.

Yes, Socialism is the workingman's only hope. With a working class united on the industrial field the capitalist sees his doom.

Workers, arouse yourselves and spread the propaganda of the Socialist Labor Party before it is too late! We must educate the workers to a unity of purpose on the industrial field.

The world awaits the action of the proletariat to save society for further progress. Wage Slave. Minneapolis, Minn., May 12.

CAN'T FOOL THEM ALL THE TIME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The methods of the real estate sharks, who prey upon innocents in this section of the country, may be new to many of The People readers. Some time ago a couple of these crooks came to the gang with which I am working. They went to the foreman and sold a few lots in New Westminster, B. C., drawing beautiful pictures of what the lots would be "when the new car line goes from New Westminster to Van Couver." They, with the foreman's assistance, succeeded in getting some of the men to take lots at one hundred and fifty dollars each, to be paid on the installment plan. But a few men backed out. Some paid one installment, and some are still paying. The foreman on another gang told us that the same two men had given him ten dollars to sign up for two lots. Our foreman seems to have less regard for the welfare of his victims. He has not had the good grace to tell us how much he got for "signing up."

Some time after this occurrence, two more sharpers came around selling lots in Sask. a little town on the G. T. R. But this time we had a new foreman. He did not seem to be such a successful "leader of men" as the old one. Besides, the men had their former experience. So the sharks did not meet with success, being unable to sell a single lot.

The third experience was, not with a real estate shark, but with a "labor leader" in the form of an organizer for the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. He was trying to organize all the bridgemen and section men on the Great Northern Railway.

The first thing he did was to pass where we were working and go to the foreman's car to "get him." He "got him," and it was the only one he did get. When he came back, I asked him some questions. I asked him what kind of an organization he represented when he had to go to the foreman before trying to get the men to join. He said he always went to the superior officers first.

I asked him if he had instructions from his union to do that. He said no. I asked if he took in Japs. He said they took nothing but Europeans. I asked him how he expected to organize the section men if he wouldn't take Japs. He was too busy to answer. He said he had no time to talk Socialism with me just then. During the conversation he was trying to get the names of the "boys" so he could "fix them out." But I believe that had he spent the time talking Socialism, he would have got more money out of that crowd. As it was, he got two names. But he didn't get any money, so he went away downhearted. He asked if we would promise not to scab if the rest went on strike. We readily promised that.

After the fellow went away I sounded the men to see if I was right in my opinion as to the reason they turned him down. And as I expected, the objections were all against craft unionism. Not a single man objected to industrial unionism. They all said they would join a union whose card was good at any kind of work.

The workers have tasted of industrial unionism, and like the tiger, they are no longer tame. Craft unionism is doomed, it only requires that we keep our union revolutionary. The workers are bound to come to it.

John Vollmer.

Bombay, Mont., May 9.

SECTION HOUSTON'S MAY DAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is not often that the readers of The People see anything from this corner of Uncle Sam's domain, but this is because nothing happens here that would greatly interest the rest of the country. Nevertheless, Section Houston, Socialist Labor Party, is alive and on deck, as will appear from the way we celebrated May Day. Saturday being a busy day with our capitalists, and consequently with us wage slaves, also, we decided to have a picnic Sunday, May 2nd, on the beautiful site of classic Beauchamp Springs. Although we were somewhat handicapped by not having an English speaker, this was offset by an address by Paul Majorana in Italian, which, judging from the applause he received, must have been excellent and to the point.

The Jewish Arbeiter Ring, under the able leadership of their president, Miller, did all they could to make our celebration a success. Special mention must be made of the ladies present, especially Mrs. P. Majorana and Mrs. O. W. Nelson. The former donated a fine hand-painted miniature of Karl Marx to the Operating Fund and it was sold at auction for \$4.15; the latter Mrs. Nelson, presented first, a basket full of sandwiches, which was bought by a member for \$5.95, also for the operating fund; second, a pin-cushion in the shape of a baby's foot and ankle, which went for \$6.15, for the benefit of our State propaganda fund. Of refreshments we had more than enough, and the weather being delightful, everybody enjoyed himself to his heart's content. Our enthusiasm reached its height when, after dark, a bonfire was lighted up, and a bevy of young ladies sang that soul-inspiring anthem of Socialism, "The Marseillaise"; even the mocking-birds in the trees ceased their warbling, to listen and, perhaps, to pick up the melody of this grand old song. If these same young ladies should repeat the performance a few more times our mocking-birds in and around Houston will soon sing the Marseillaise by night and by day from every tree-top.

Theo. Newman.

Houston, Tex., May 10th, '09.

AGITATION STARTS IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find one sub to the Daily and two to the Weekly People, with money order for same. A. Lingenfelter, Hanzel and I held a good meeting last night corner of Desplaines and Madison streets, just one block from Sailors' Headquarters. We sold 10 books and 20 Weekly People. Some 40 copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People were given gratis to the striking sailors and others in the crowd who could not afford to buy same. Street meetings will be held regularly from now on, and we are in hopes not only of disposing of literature but also getting subs to our Party papers, and of adding new members to our English branch. Chas. Pearson.

Chicago, Ill., May 17.

DETROIT'S "FINEST" CLUB WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time prior to May Day a joint call was issued to all labor organizations of the city to send delegates to a conference to prepare for the celebration of May Day. The S. L. P., S. P., I. W. W., Polish, Italian and Hungarian organizations responded as did a few of the A. F. of L. At a meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor the invitation to participate was turned down, and the capitalist press praised the Federation for its "good sense and behavior." The few A. F. of L. organizations who did send delegates finally dropped out, leaving the S. L. P., I. W. W., S. P., Italian, Polish and Hungarians to carry out the plans.

A parade in the afternoon and a mass meeting in the evening were on the program, and at 2:30 P. M. the time set for parade, members and sympathizers gathered at Grand Circus Park to form in line. All was quiet and peaceable, and good nature was in evidence, as were also "plain clothes men," when suddenly across lawn and flower beds dashed two hundred "bulls," fifty on horse, 150 on foot, with drawn clubs and with hatred and brutality rode down and clubbed men, women, and children. An order had been issued by Police Commissioner Smith to seize all red banners, flags, ribbons, and buttons, their wearers and bearers. Old and young were clubbed. Even little children who wore red and were in the gathering were lashed with the rawhide lash attached to the clubs. The "bulls" were so frenzied they even tried to arrest the "plain clothes men," and went so far as to cut with a knife the red necktie from a man's neck.

Two young ladies wearing red badges were abused and roughly handled, and when their aged father tried to assist and protect them, he was dealt several stinging blows in the face by one of the "cossacks."

Of course, they, "having the might," succeeded in breaking up the parade.

The little band of Socialists wisely held in bondage their feelings of resentment, thereby making it still worse for the police, who really wanted them to show fight, thereby making a whole show of the capitalist funkies, and, as a capitalist paper truly stated, "played into the hands of the Socialists."

Several arrests were made. In the evening the mass meeting was held to a fair sized audience, timidity keeping a goodly number from attending. H. Richter presided as chairman. Several speeches were made in English and in the various languages. Interspersed by singing of revolutionary songs by Italian and Jewish quartettes. A set of resolutions were unanimously adopted, denouncing the actions of Police Commissioner Smith and his men.

When the police commissioner was asked if there was any law to prevent a parade or the carrying of a red flag he replied, "we have no law but we have the might," which shows clearly the position and conditions that we must overthrow.

Several men have lost their jobs on account of participating in the observance of May Day.

Steps will be taken to recover the flags and obtain redress, if possible, and through the courts if necessary. Though some of us received the club over our heads and shoulders, thereby causing bumps and cuts, nevertheless the affair which one capitalist paper called "The Battle of Grand Circus Park" has set the proletariat of this town a-talking and a-thinking.

F. N. Hitchcock.

Detroit, Mich., May 11.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It will be needless to reiterate that the late Cooper Union lecture of the Socialist Women of Greater New York was an unqualified all around success. The readers of The People have been duly notified to that effect. Rather than ruminate over past achievements it will be in place to address a few lines to the members, friends and sympathizers of the S. W. of G. N. Y. in regard to a vital question of to-day.

The literature of this organization is no more a mere coveted aim, or simply a cherished idea. It is a reality. Two good educational booklets are out and ready for distribution. One is written by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson entitled "Woman and the Socialist Movement," which, by the way, needs no introduction, and the latest addition is: "Woman and Her Emancipation," the awarded prize essay written by John H. Halls of London, England.

The Jewish translation of Mrs. Johnson's excellent pamphlet is on the press. Arrangements are also under way for the issuance in pamphlet form of Daniel De Leon's fundamental lecture on "Woman Suffrage," delivered at Cooper Union on May 8th.

Last, but not least, there is a communication at hand to the effect that Mrs. Johnson is preparing another valuable essay to be entitled: "Woman and Economics," which, we are assured, will

be ready for print by September next.

The names enlisted in the service of the educational work of the S. W. of G. N. Y. are a high tribute, by themselves, to its high standard.

Now we want our class conscious women, within and without the ranks of our organized movement, to come to the front and help us spread it! There is a plan under consideration aiming at establishing connections, wherever possible, for the purpose of circulating the literature of the Socialist Women by means of a thorough corresponding and organized system. We need several women stenographers, who realize the importance of the educational work carried on by the S. W. of G. N. Y., and there fore willing to devote any time available in its service. We also call upon our comrades of the Socialist Labor Party to assist us with names and addresses of women sympathizers to be utilized for this purpose.

All the comrades who proposed new members at the ball and at the Cooper Union meeting are requested to send in the respective names and addresses to the secretary of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Anna B. Touroff.

508 St. Mary street.

New York, May 12.

THE RAILROAD MEN'S CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have been holding a convention in this city for a month. As this is one of those notoriously conservative bodies we have not paid any attention to their actions, as nothing is supposed to originate there for the benefit of the working class, nor are these well paid lieutenants of the capitalists supposed to be pained on account of the large numbers of their "Brotherhood" being out of work. It is easy to find them going from place to place looking jobs and full of confidence that "business will soon pick up."

If the rank and file and out of "obs" look for any benefit from this body they should take notice of the fact that the convention was opened in regular orthodox style by addresses of welcome by the Governor (a Democrat who was a conspicuous figure at the Taft inaugural) and by the Mayor, Board of Trade members and preachers. To cap the climax, Bryan was brought on to make his "Prince of Peace" speech to the body.

The convention attended Dr. Gladden's church on Sunday, and he delivered a special sermon for their benefit. Among other things he threw bouquets at himself upon his being an early champion in the cause of labor, and defending the right of labor to organize. But before he finished, he told them he was opposed to closed shops, sympathetic strikes, and boycotts. He would have them pay dues and keep up this big expensive machinery, but they must have no weapon of defense. I have heard preachers eulogize statesmen whose principles were for peace, but who at the same time, "kept the powder dry," but when it comes to the working class there must be no weapons of defense. And the "Prince of Peace," who had no weapons of defense, is held up as an example instead of a warning.

In order to escape the fate of the "Prince of Peace," weapons of defense must not be neglected. O. F. Columbus, O., May 17.

PROPAGANDA IN THE ARMY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Referring to a communication published April 10 under the head of "Propaganda in the Army," I would say I have received a communication from J. M. S. Carter, Capt. and Adjutant 14th Cavalry.

He says: "If you desire to send further packages they should be addressed to the Commanding Officer 14th Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, Washington, or the chaplain as above."

"The government provides current magazines and newspapers for the enlisted men, but further copies could be used for the sick in hospital, and for those in confinement."

"I thank you in behalf of the soldiers of the regiment, for your kind interest in their welfare."

H. H. Lane.

New Haven, Conn., May 16.

Antipatriotism.

Celebrated address of Gustave Nervo at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exploitation of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 23 City Hall Place.

New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

L. P. SCRANTON, PA.—No doubt unity would be better for the Socialists of America. The fault lies with the Socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party offered unity on the basis of the International Congress—minority representation, free immigration and recognition of the economic organization as necessary for the Social Revolution. The offer was rejected.

P. V. NEW YORK.—Bellamy has so many ideas in his "Looking Backward." Which particular idea have you in mind? On the whole, "Looking Backward" is a pretty fair outline of the Co-operative or Socialist Republic.

E. S. NEW YORK.—In economics, "property" means the plant of production socially necessary to produce wealth by. Accordingly, 1st, labor-power is not "property"; 2d, the wage slave is "propertyless."

W. J. WACO, TEX.—A Socialist paper that proceeds upon the policy of first "roping in" readers with all sort of claptrap, and then, they having become readers, turn them into Socialism—such a paper belongs in a lunatic asylum. When is the period to begin for "Socialist articles"? New readers are constantly nibbling at such a paper. Shall the Socialist articles be put off until the nibblers are "hooked"? Why, fresh nibblers are at their heels. The nibbling off of the Socialist teaching will have to be indefinite. If such a paper is not crazy, then it is crooked.

J. M. F. DU QUOIN, ILL.—The day Socialist Labor Party agitation shall have crystallized into being the well-knit industrial organization of the workers, so well knit that that economic organization will breathe life into its own political party—that day the S. L. P. will break up camp and merge into the said party, the same as its wage slave members will have merged before into the industrial organization. Then there will be a revolutionary economic organization and its reflex and shield—a revolutionary political organization.

D. B. M. GRANITE, OKLA.—Now to the last question—

Understanding by "farmer" the property-holding farmer, however pauperized he may be, he has class interests in common only with the rest of the property-holding class, however affluent that rest may be. The class interests of the property-holding class are dear sales and cheap purchases; taxes as low as possible without endangering the machinery of Political Government to repress the propertyless; a superabundance of proletarians so as to get them cheap, etc., etc.

H. H. R. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to the fourth question—

It is next to impossible to tell what is "the general opinion in the Socialist party in regard to Trades and Industrial Unionism." The S. P. being a party ruled by privately owned papers there is no way for any "general opinion" manifesting itself. As to the official policy of the S. P. it is one that amounts to a denial of the necessity of all economic organization for the accomplishment of the Social Revolution. The S. P. is a pure and simple political organization. It follows that the S. P. considers efforts put forth in the direction of industrially organizing the economic movement as all the more harmful and wasteful.

Next question next week.

S. S. CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to the fourth question—

The reason why the physical forces, like Kiefe of Cincinnati, join the S. P. is on its face. Our physical forces, whether aware or veiled dynamiters, are an irrational crew—that is, the honest ones among them. The more irrational a man is the more intensely does he hate the S. L. P. On the other hand, the S. P. itself is a mixture of contradictory tendencies. Likes attract likes, and the physical force gravitates toward the S. P. to its still greater confusion. As to the physical forces "for revenue only," they, like the rest of their revenue-seeking tribe, know the S. L. P. is no pasture ground, while the S. P. offers verdant fields. Thus they also turn their noses to the wind that blows from S. P. quarters—and that wafts them to it. Pure and simple politics, pure and simple bombism—lo, the two sides of the same medal. Next question next week.

W. R. S. WIGAN, ENG.—Now to the third question—

The employed section of the working class is daily less able to feed the unem-

ployed. The unemployed increase, on the whole. The more there is of these the smaller is the share of the employed in the product of their labor. Unable, at best, to do more than give a lift to some of the unemployed, the power to do even this little grows steadily weaker. Next point next week.

E. F. M. GRANITE, OKLA.—State autonomy, as practiced by the S. P., is a principle that allows one State to preach one theory, another a different theory. For instance, right under the guns of the S. L. P. here in New York, the S. P. does not dare to preach anti-immigration. Out in California anti-immigration is an S. P. slogan. "State autonomy" is a big sounding name for the motto, "Make votes, honestly, if you can, but make votes anyhow."

Next question next time.

W. G. PORTLAND, ORE.—Now to the last question—

It is granted without discussion—in fact, it is a point that the S. L. P. constantly emphasizes—the capitalist class has it in its power to count out the Revolutionary Ballot. There is that, however, that the capitalist class can not count out—it can not count out the agitational, educational and organizing effect in favor of the Revolution that is brought about and can be brought about only by the propaganda of those who move with the revolutionary ballot in their hands, i. e., who resort to political action. Only a political party can preach the Revolution in the open—the only place where it can be preached to a purpose.

T. O. N. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—First, see above to W. G. Portland, Ore.

Secondly, 'tis true that "the henchmen of capitalism hit the political parties of Socialism over the head." What of that? If, because "the henchmen of capitalism hit the political parties of Socialism over the head," therefore political action is a waste of time and should be given over, then, by the same token, the economic organization should be discarded—the henchmen of capitalism do not pelt the head of the Unions, with bouquets and bon bons. Think it over. Don't be taken off your base by any lopsided "revolutionist."

H. W. H. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—The political movement of Socialism without the economic is a corn-cob; the economic movement without the political is cobble corn. Think it over.

M. J. A. PORTLAND, ORE.—Keir Hardie was, we should think, excessively circumspect when he said no Trades Unionist of any standing joined the S. P. in New York. We should say the same holds good all over the land.

P. K. CARTHAGE, MO.; M. B. PASADENA, CAL.; P. F. C. NEWARK, N. J.; H. R. HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; V. T. CLEVELAND, O.; P. C. C. F. CINCINNATI, O.; S. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Matter received.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place,
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Comrade Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. member New Jersey, has submitted the plan of a subscription getting, literature selling contest, which we believe will prove profitable to the Movement, and the Party press.

The essential feature of the contest is, that beginning June 1st, the Party organization in two States will be pitted against each other, to see which will make the best showing, the contest between the two to last for two weeks. Each week after June 1st, a new two week's contest begins.

A circular letter, giving the plan in detail, will be mailed to all the Sections shortly. Special blanks will be provided for the contest. These blanks will be sent to the Sections two weeks before their State is called into competition with some other State.

After taking all factors into account a contest schedule has been arranged the dates of which will be announced as the contest proceeds.

NEW YORK S. E. C. S. L. P.

A meeting having been called by the Secretary, the following members of the New York State Executive Committee, having recently been elected, namely, H. Kuhn, J. Donohue, J. Scheurer, W. A. Walters, M. Hiltner, G. H. Wilson and E. Moonella, met at No. 28 City Hall Place, New York City, Friday, May 21, 8 p. m., and organized the new committee. Present, Hanlon and Deutsch. Walters elected chairman. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read. Henry Kuhn elected financial secretary-treasurer, and Edmund Moonella, secretary.

The secretary reported he had notified through The People all the newly elected members to attend; had written certain Sections regarding purchase of due stamps; advised Sections Albany, Troy and Schenectady of the coming of Comrade Kuhn for week commencing Monday, May 24, and in this connection received letter from Schenectady in regard to making preliminary arrangements and suggestion for dates; received a letter from Comrade Katz, Paterson, regarding matter of State agitation, suggesting certain plans to carry the work through; received reply from Reinstein in regard to the same matter and suggestions as to best way of doing work, and in same letter suggestion about leaflets and certain local work at Buffalo; also received letter from Section Erie Co. about same matter.

Action on Secretary's report: Secretary instructed to ascertain from members on the reserve list which of them can now serve on Committee and to report at the next meeting; Secretary instructed to advise Section Schenectady Kuhn will be there May 29 and 30, and at such other times previous thereto as may be necessary; decided to invite Comrade Katz to attend the next meeting of the S. E. C., and go over matters of State agitation with him; decided that Reinstein's suggestion about going out for S. E. C. after N. E. C. session instead of before be followed; Secretary instructed to see Labor News management regarding issuance of new leaflets.

Letter received from Section New York County, requesting that twenty-five dues stamps lost, be replaced; referred to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

National Secretary Augustine, who was present, reported having visited Newburgh, on agitation trip and expects to go in about a month again; also that he received a letter from Section Gloversville, advising about local affairs and that Section was in good shape.

Comrade Wilson of the Committee, stated he would take his vacation in the near future and offered his time to the Committee for any work he was fitted for in the State; motion made and carried that the Secretary be instructed to go over the field and work out in conjunction with Wilson plan of agitation and report back at the next meeting.

It was moved and carried that in view of the work outlined above, the Secretary issue a draft of a call for State Agitation Fund and have same ready at the next meeting, so that same may be sent out in time and money to carry on the work be realized. Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonella,
Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

It takes money to run any newspaper. Capitalist papers depend upon advertising and other subsidies. The People must depend upon subscriptions, and the contributions of its friends. When all our friends are doing something in the way of getting subscriptions the resulting financial conditions enable us to get through. When, as at present, many of our friends are not doing their share, it becomes necessary to urge contributions. Send us subs but if you do not remember this fund.

A. Muhlborg, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. C. Anderson, Cle. Uln, Wash.	3.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. M. Neave, Montreal, Can.	.75
A. C. Wirz, Berkeley, Cal.	2.00
Section Gloversville, N. Y.	1.00
M. S. Schneetady, N. Y.	1.00
Section Mystic, Conn.	10.00
35rd and 35th A. D's, New York (Loans donated)	30.00
F. Jensen, Parkers Prairie Minn	1.00
Ed. Lewis, Tukwila, Wash.	1.00
Section Bridgeport May Day Contribution	6.00
Total	50.75
Previously acknowledged	4,616.19
Grand total	\$4,676.94

S. L. P. CONVENTION IN CONNECTICUT.

The annual state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut will be held on MONDAY, May 31, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford.

In order that delegates and visitors may enjoy a few pleasant hours, a social and dance has been arranged by Section Hartford, to be held in the evening, May 31, at the same place. All are cordially invited.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held May 17, at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, with Chas. Backofen of Rockville as chairman. Absent: Fred Lechner.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Following communications were received, acted on, and filed: From Edw. Gustafson, New York, sending dues, and changing address to New York; Section Bridgeport sending for due stamps, and reporting that they admitted four new members; Section New Haven reported that they elected Fred Kellermann as delegate to next State convention, J. Marek will be present, but only as N. E. C. member; J. Marek, New Haven, N. E. C. member sending minutes of N. E. C. meetings.

Financial report: Income, \$4; expenditures, 20c.

Sections Hartford, Stonington, Rockville and New Haven sent voting blanks, votes cast for Hartford as seat for State convention.

Report of the State Secretary, Fred Kellermann, accepted as read.

Meeting adjourned.

Frank Knotek, Recording Secretary.

CLEVELAND, S. L. P. CITY CONVENTION.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, will hold its City Convention on SUNDAY, June 6, 8 p. m., at Schlosser Hall, 356 Ontario street (Hall No. 7), near Market (German-American Bank building). Candidates for the municipal election will be nominated, besides adopting a platform and resolutions, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. It should be made a point of duty by every member, comrade and sympathizer to be present.

Organizer.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., NOTICE.

Henry Kuhn, ex-National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will address a meeting of Section Schenectady, S. L. P., at 411 Pleasant street, Schenectady, on SUNDAY forenoon, May 30th, at ten o'clock, to which not only members, but readers of all Party papers, sympathizers and all others who may be interested are invited to attend. Organizer.

SECTION MILWAUKEE MEETING.

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will hold a very important meeting TUESDAY evening, June 1, at Hoffmann's Hall. All party members are urgently requested to attend; business of vital importance is to be transacted. AL Schnabel, Org.

WANTED.

The National Executive Committee desires applications from Party members for position as organizer and canvasser for the Socialist Labor Party and its Press. Address applications to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

Let no day pass without trying to get one man started on the road to the Socialist Republic.

ILLINOIS S. L. P. MEN, ATTENTION

To the Sections and members-at-large of the Socialist Labor Party in Illinois:

Comrades and Fellow Workers.

While the Illinois subscription list of the Party Press is not as large as it should be, yet, considering the fact that there were only a few who secured those subs, the list is a fair one. But there is no excuse, no reasonable excuse, for any comrade who does not secure one sub. per month at least. In fact we are criminally negligent if we do not do our duty towards our Press. For remember, comrades, that it is the Daily and Weekly People, which, besides making new converts to the Party through their clear-cut advocacy of our ideal, Socialism, have time and again saved the movement from being shipwrecked by its many supposed friends and by its enemies. It therefore behooves every comrade to buckle down to work and spread the Party Press. We therefore appeal to your sense of duty to start in right now. Don't wait for anybody to do it for you. Do it yourself, and do it NOW!

The uniform Section books are now ready and should be ordered by all Sections. It is Illinois that is responsible for these books being printed, and it is now up to the Sections to make good.

We wish to remind you again to do your duty. Let us all together put our shoulders to the wheel and push the Party and its Press.

There is a limit to everything and the limit of almost total inactivity on the part of many members has been reached. We either must progress or regress. We hope that a new era will enter our movement, and that everyone of us will be equal to the occasion.

Illinois S. E. C.
Max Ledermann,
State Secretary.

Chicago, May 18.

AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT

Arranged by the N. Y. Third, Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, S. L. P., for SATURDAY evening, May 29, at 8 p. m., at the club rooms, 528 East Sixth street. Admission ten cents.

We call again on our friends to help us to make this affair a success. The campaign soon begins, and as usual we shall do our share in spreading the truth before the workers, some funds are necessary to carry on this work. Hence we hope you will join in.

3rd, 6th and 10th A. D's.

MUSICIANS WANTED.

Due to the fact that the S. L. P. lectures and mass meetings are nearly always held without music, although all agree that music would be a great addition to the program; and since our finances do not permit of engaging professionals, I therefore call on all comrades and sympathizers who play any instrument (except the piano) to call at my studio to organize an amateur orchestra.

Regular rehearsals will be held as soon as sufficient members have enlisted. An applicant must have played at least two years. Children and adults may apply.

My studio is at 1614 Washington avenue, Bronx, office hours 10 to 12 A. M. daily, also Mondays and Thursdays 3 to 5 P. M.

A. Grosshandler.

New York.

SECTIONS, ORDER NOW!!!

Section Ledgers \$.25
Section Cash Books35
Constitutions (English) per 100 2.00

The above supplies have just been received from the printer, and are now ready for delivery upon receipt of order together with cash.

Treasurers' Book: There is no specially ruled book for Treasurers, but an additional Cash Book may be utilized for the purpose.

Address all orders to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends.
Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koepfel.

"EIN VERLORENER"

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Price 15 Cents.

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1386 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

WHY STAND YE IDLE?

Militants of the S. L. P., There is Great Need for You to Be up and Doing.

Again this week there were cities, where the Party has organization, that were not heard from. This inactivity in the work of propaganda is throwing upon us here an undue share of the burden of keeping things going. The Party members must arouse to a sense of their responsibility in this matter. Subscriptions are to be had. Who should S. L. P. men expect to do the work of S. L. P. propaganda if not themselves? As it is, we are again compelled to urge the Operating Fund, while with everyone doing just a little propaganda work this would not be necessary.

Those on the firing line, who sent two or more subs were!

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	3
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	3
A. Reilly, Akron, O.	3
O. M. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.	2
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	3
C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	3
J. B. Rapp, Utica, N. Y.	3
A. Wang, Superior, Wis.	3
G. Wagner, So. Allentown, Pa.	3
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	3
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3
F. R. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill.	2
J. Hayes, Leominster, Mass.	2
J. Z. Brown, Mojave, Cal.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	2
H. J. Berk, Buffalo, N. Y.	2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Labor News orders were slow the past week, while this is just the season at which they should be brisk.

The prize essay in the international competition conducted by the Socialist Women of Greater New York: "Woman and Her Emancipation," by John H. Halle, is ready for delivery in pamphlet form. It is 48 pages, price 5 cents.

Many of the S. L. P. are reviewing their party's conduct in the last campaign. You can help them to a clear understanding of it by circulating the "Address by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P." ten copies of which may be had for twenty-five cents.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Leftian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 103 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, a. e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The American writer and abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, died in New York, May 24, 1879.

He was born at Newburyport, Mass., December 12, 1804. In his youth he received but little education.

Anonymous contributions were now written for several papers which attracted considerable attention.

In 1829 he became editor of the Baltimore "Genius of Universal Emancipation," and on the publication of an article in this paper he was arrested for libel, fined thirty dollars, and sent to jail in default of payment. A friend, however, paid the fine and secured his release.

In the Southern States Garrison soon became the most hated man, and in December, 1831, the legislature of Georgia had set a price of \$5,000 upon his head.

On January 1, 1831, Garrison began the publication of "The Liberator," in which he fearlessly and violently championed the cause of abolition, and which brought upon him the condemnation referred to above.

In 1832 he founded an anti-slavery society, which later was joined by other societies having the same object in view, resulting in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was chosen president.

At the close of the rebellion he resigned this office and the society disbanded, and his paper, "The Liberator," was discontinued, both having performed their mission.

Three times Garrison visited Europe, namely, in 1833, 1846, and 1848, each time being given a cordial reception. In 1855 he was presented with \$30,000 by a number of friends in token of their love and high esteem.

As stated above, he died May 24, 1879, in New York city, and his body was removed to Boston for burial.

A small volume entitled "Sonnets and Other Poems" was published in Boston in 1848. Garrison's literary work was mostly confined to his papers, from which a collection was chosen and published in 1852 under the title, "Selections."

The best biographies are Garrison's, "Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Story of His Life Told by His Children." In four volumes, and Smith's "The Moral Crusader, Wm. Lloyd Garrison." Also read those by Bolton, Brockelt, Grinke, Higginson, and Johnson.

Extracts from his writings follow:

"With reasonable men, I will reason; with humane men, I will plead; but to tyrants I will give no quarter, nor waste arguments where they will certainly be lost."

"It is my lot to be branded throughout this country as an agitator, a fanatic, an incendiary, and a mad-man. There is one epithet I fervently desire to thank God, that has never been applied to me: I have never been stigmatized as a slave holder, or as an apologist of slavery."

"Are we enough to make a revolution? No, but we are enough to begin one, and, once begun, it never can be turned back. I am for revolution, were I utterly alone. I am there because I must be there. I must cleave to the right."

"Rather than see men wearing their chains in a cowardly and servile spirit, I would, as an advocate of peace, much rather see them breaking the head of the tyrant with their chains."

Oppression! I have seen thee face to face.

And met thy cruel eye and cloudy brow;

But thy soul-withering glance I fear not now—

For dread to prouder feelings doth give place

Of deep abhorrence! Scorning the disgrace

Of slavish knees that at thy footstool bow,

I also kneel—but with far other vow

Do hail thee and thy herd of hirelings base!—

I swear, while life-blood warms my throbbing veins,

Still to oppose and thwart, with heart and hand,

Thy brutalizing sway—till Afric's chains

Are burst, and Freedom rules the rescued land,—

Trampling Oppression and his iron rod:

Such is the vow I take—So help me God!

"My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind."

"I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice."

"I am accused of using hard language. I admit the charge. I have not been able to find a soft word to describe villainy, or to identify the perpetrator of it."—F. P. Jancke in Daily People

GRAND PICNIC

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Sports and games of all kinds. Speech by Arthur Reimer of Boston.

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Children under 12 years of age accompanied by relatives free.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

11 Volumes on Sale. 8 More in Course of Publication.

THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c.	CARLOVINGIAN COINS.....50c.
THE BRASS BELL.....50c.	THE IRON ARROW HEAD.....50c.
THE IRON COLLAR.....50c.	THE INFANT'S SKULL.....50c.
THE PONTIARD'S HILT.....75c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL.....75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE.....50c.	THE IRON TREVET.....75c.
THE ABBATIAL CROSIER.....50c.	

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Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

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Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

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